

MISSIONARY LETTERS
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From the Sandwich Islands Mission
to the
American Board of Commissioners
for
Foreign Missions
1819 - 1837
8 vols.

"Supplementary to the letters published in the
Missionary Herald
of the same dates."
Vol. 1

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I N D E X

	Pages
ANONYMOUS : New York, Nov.28,1822 -----	33
AUNA, JOURNAL OF: Written in Tahitian & translated into English by Mr.Wm.Ellis, May-July 1822 -----	227-231
BINGHAM, HIRAM :√Brig Thaddeus, Dec.15,1819 -----	40
√Hanaroorah, May 13,1820 -----	41-43
√Hanarooroo, July 23,1820 -----	44-45
[Hanarooroo?], Aug.17,1820 -----	88
√Hanaroorah, Oct.11,1820 -----	46-47
√Hanaroorah, Nov.2,1820 -----	48-50
[Hanaroorah?, 1821?] -----	52
√Woahoo, Jan.31,1821 -----	53
Woahoo, July 7,1821 -----	54
Sandwich Islands, Oct.13,1821 -----	55
Woahoo, Dec.25,1821 -----	56
Woahoo, Feb.2,1822 -----	57
Woahoo, Aug.9,1822 -----	18-19
Oahu, Oct.12,1822 -----	58
Oahu, Dec.28,1822 -----	62
Oahu, Mar.15,1823 -----	63
Oahu, Mar.19,1823 -----	65
Oahu, Mar.20,1823 -----	64
[Late in 1822?] -----	59
Joint Letter → Hanaroorah, May 24,1823 -----	35-36
Bingham et al. Lanaina, Aug.30,1823 -----	66
Oahu, Oct.27,1823 -----	67-73
Oahu, Nov.8,1823 -----	74
Honoruru, Nov.21,1823 -----	75-80
Oahu, Jan.1,1824 -----	82-83
Honoruru, Jan.12,1824 -----	81
Oahu, Sept.14,1829 -----	374-379
See Joint Letter, July 23,1820 ----	1-3
" " " Nov.19,1820 -----	51
" " " July 6,1821 -----	4-7
" " " Oct.11,1821 -----	8-10
" " " Nov.25,1821 -----	11-14
" " " Feb.1,1822 -----	15-17
" " " June 27,1822 ----	132
" " " Oct.12,1822 -----	20-23
" " " Nov.18,1822 -----	60-61
" " " Dec.28,1822 -----	24-25
" " " Jan.11,1823 -----	26-29
" " " Mar.20,1823 -----	30-32
" " " Oct.23,1823 -----	37-39
. BINGHAM, MRS.S.M.:√Brig Thaddeus, Nov.8-Dec.15,1819 --	84-87
Woahoo, Sept.26,1820 -----	88
BISHOP, ARTEMUS : Ship Thames,L.I., Nov.20,1822 -----	163-164
" " , Dec.20,1822 -----	165-166
Honoruru, Oct.15,1823 -----	171-174

	Pages
BISHOP, ARTEMUS : Waimea, Tauai, Jan. 7, 1824 -----	175-176
Waimea, Tauai, Jan. 14, 1824 -----	178-179
See Joint Letter, May 5, 1824 -----	34
" " " Oct. 23, 1823 -----	37-39
BLATCHLEY, ABR. : Honoruru, June 17, 1823 -----	212-213
See Joint Letter, May 5, 1823 -----	34
" " " Oct. 23, 1823 -----	37-39
CHAMBERLAIN, DN'L: Wahoo, Oct. 6, 1820 -----	120-123
Atooi, Nov. 10, 1820 -----	124-126
Atooi, Nov. 14, 1820 -----	127-130
Wahoo, Nov. 17, 1821 -----	131
Atooi, Nov. 11, 1822 -----	134-135
[Atooi, Feb. 1823?] -----	133
Boston, Aug. 27, 1823 -----	136
See Joint Letter, July 23, 1820 ---	1-3
" " " July 6, 1821 ----	4-7
" " " Nov. 25, 1821 ----	11-14
" " " Feb. 1, 1822 ----	15-17
" " " Nov. 11, 1822 ----	117
" " " Dec. 28, 1822 ----	24-25
" " " Jan. 11, 1823 ----	26-29
CHAMBERLAIN, LEVI: Ship Thames, Nov. 20, 1822 -----	181c
" " Nov. 20, 1822 -----	183-184
" " Feb. 2, 1823 -----	186-188
Oahu, June 10, 1823 -----	189-191
Honoruru, Sept. 1, 1823 -----	192-194
Honoruru, Oct. 15, 1823 -----	195-200
Honoruru, Jan. 1, 1824 -----	201-202
Honoruru, Jan. 9, 1824 -----	204-208
Honoruru, Jan. 12, 1824 -----	209-211
See Joint Letter, May 5, 1823 -----	34
" " " Oct. 23, 1823 ----	37-39
DEKOVEN, HENRY S: Middletown, July 12, 1823 -----	234-235
ELY, JAMES : See Joint Letter, May 5, 1823 -----	34
" " " Oct. 23, 1823 -----	37-39
ELLIS, WILLIAM : Oahu, Mar. 10, 1823 -----	214-216
GOODRICH, JOSEPH: Long Island Sound, Nov. 20, 1822 ---	181a
See Joint Letter, May 5, 1823 -----	34
" " " Oct. 23, 1823 -----	37-39
HOLMAN, THOMAS : Atooi, Nov. 21, 1820 -----	149-157
JOINT LETTER : Bingham, D. Chamberlain, Whitney, Ruggles, & Loomis, Hanaroora, July 23, 1820 -----	1-3
Whitney & Ruggles, Atooi, Oct. 14, 1820	105-106
Bingham & Loomis, Hanaroora, Nov. 19, 1820 See Bingham & Loomis, Hanaroora, Nov. 19, 1820	51
Ruggles, & Whitney, Wymaah, Atooi, Nov. 19, 1820 See Ruggles & Whitney, Wymaah, Atooi, Nov. 19, 1820	107
Rugglee & Whitney, Feb. 1821? See Rugglee & Whitney, Feb. 1821?	108

JOINT LETTER :	Bingham, Thurston, Ruggles, D. Chamberlain, Loomis, Woahoo, July 6, 1821	<i>Original sent to H.M.S.</i> 4-7
<i>Samoa - p. 7</i>	Bingham, Whitney, Ruggles, Atooi, Oct. 11, 1821	8-10
<i>spelling book sent to be indexed - p. 18</i>	Bingham, Thurston, D. Chamberlain, & Loomis, Woahoo, Nov. 25, 1821	11-14
	Whitney, & Ruggles, Atooi, Dec. 28, 1821	109
	<i>Letter for Capt. Peble - in m. Hudd, Oct. 1821, p. 321</i>	
<i>1st printing - p. 16</i>	Bingham, Thurston, D. Chamberlain, & Loomis, Oahoo, Feb. 1, 1822	15-17
	Whitney, & Ruggles, Atooi, Feb. 4, 1822	115
	Bingham, Thurston, Whitney, Loomis, Mission House, Oahu, June 27, 1822	132
	<i>on D. Chamberlain's Return</i>	
	Tyerman & Bennet, Woahoo, Aug. 9, 1822	217-226
<i>Printing p. 21, 22</i>	Bingham, Thurston & Loomis, Oahu, Oct. 12, 1822	20-23
	Whitney, Ruggles & D. Chamberlain, Tauwai, Nov. 11, 1822	117
<i>spelling book - p. 60</i>	Thurston & Bingham, Oahu, Nov. 18, 1822	60-61
<i>Printing - 2nd ed. building p. 24</i>	Bingham, Thurston, D. Chamberlain, Loomis, Oahu, Dec. 28, 1822	24-25
	Bingham, Thurston, D. Chamberlain & Loomis, Honolulu, Jan. 11, 1823	26-29
	Bingham, Thurston & Loomis, Oahu, Mar. 29, 1823	30-32
	<i>20,</i>	
	Richards, Stewart, Bishop, Blatchley, Good- rich, Ely, L. Chamberlain, Honolulu, May 5, 1823	34
<i>Order for Printing Supplies p. 38-40</i>	Bingham, Thurston, Stewart, Bishop, Blatch- ley, Goodrich, Ely, L. Chamberlain, Loomis, Honolulu, Oct. 23, 1823	37-39
KEALIAHONUI:	Oahu, Nov. 8, 1823	74
LOOMIS, ELISHA:	Oahu, Aug. 9, 1822	137-138
	" Oct. 14, 1823	140-144
	" Dec. 31, 1823	146-148
	See Joint Letter, July 23, 1820	1-3
	" " " Nov. 19, 1820	51
	" " " July 6, 1821	4-7

			Pages
LOOMIS, ELISHA	: See Joint Letter, Nov. 25, 1821	11-14	
"	" " " Feb. 1, 1822	15-17	
"	" " " June 27, 1822	132	
"	" " " Oct. 12, 1822	20-23	
"	" " " Dec. 28, 1822	24-25	
"	" " " Jan. 11, 1823	26-29	
"	" " " Mar. 20, 1823	30-32	
"	" " " Oct. 23, 1823	37-39	
OLIPHANT, MR.	: Canton, China, Jan. 21, 1822	232-233	
RICHARDS, WM.	: Lahaina, Aug. 30, 1823	158	
	See Joint Letter, May 5, 1823	34	
RUGGLES, SAM'L	: Wymai, Atooi, Aug. 2, 1820	103-104	
	See Joint Letter, July 23, 1820	1-3	
"	" " " Oct. 14, 1820	105-106	
"	" " " Nov. 19, 1820	107	
"	" " " Feb. 1821	108	
"	" " " July 6, 1821	4-7	
"	" " " Oct. 11, 1821	8-10	
"	" " " Dec. 28, 1821	109	
"	" " " Feb. 4, 1822	115	
"	" " " Nov. 11, 1822	117	
STEWART, C. S.	: Ship Thames, Feb. 2, 1823	167-168	
	Lahaina, Dec. 1823	160-162	
	See Joint Letter, May 5, 1823	34	
"	" " " Oct. 23, 1823	37-39	
THURSTON, ASA	: Owahoo, Apr. 4, 1821	92-93	
	Owahoo, May 4, 1821	89-91	
	See Joint Letter, July 6, 1821	4-7	
"	" " " Nov. 25, 1821	11-14	
"	" " " Feb. 1, 1822	15-17	
"	" " " June 27, 1822	132	
"	" " " Oct. 12, 1822	20-23	
"	" " " Nov. 18, 1822	60-61	
"	" " " Dec. 28, 1822	24-25	
"	" " " Jan. 11, 1823	26-29	
"	" " " Mar. 20, 1823	30-32	
"	" " " Oct. 23, 1823	37-39	
THURSTON, MRS. A.	: Journal, [Kailua], Sept. 1821	97	
	[Kailua?], Oct. 16, 1821	96	
	Woahoo, Jan. 31, 1822	94-95	
TYERMAN & BENNET	: Woahoo, Aug. 9, 1822	217-226	
WHITNEY, SAMUEL	: Woahoo, July 20, 1820	98-101	
	Atooi, Aug. 1, 1820	101-102	
	Journal, Atooi, Jan. 1-Feb. 4, 1822	111-114	
	Atooi, Feb. 4, 1822	110	
	Atooi, Aug. 12, 1822	116	
	Waimea, Tauwai, Jan. 4, 1824	118-119	
	See Joint Letter, July 23, 1820	1-3	
"	" " " Oct. 14, 1820	105-106	
"	" " " Nov. 19, 1820	107	
"	" " " Feb. 1821	108	
"	" " " Oct. 11, 1821	8-10	
"	" " " Dec. 28, 1821	109	
"	" " " Feb. 4, 1822	115	
"	" " " Nov. 11, 1822	117	

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 112

Hanaroora, Woahoo.

No. 3

July 23, 1820.

Rev. & Very Dear Sir:

Far removed from the loved dwellings of Zion in our dear native land, surrounded with pagans & strangers, we would lift up the voice of grateful praise to our covenant Father & call on our patrons & friends to join, for the Lord hath comforted his people and ministered unto us an abundant entrance among the heathen. But here we see no altars of abomination, nor bloody rites of superstition. Jehovah has begun to overturn the institutions of Idolatry & to prepare the way for the nobler institutions of his own worship. While we were tossing on the rolling waters of the Atlantic, & while Zion was on her knees before the hearer of prayer, he was casting down the vanities of the heathen & demolishing the temples of paganism, and holding in derision, the former pride & disgrace of this nation. Wafted by the propitious gales of heaven, with "flut & gladsome song" we passed the dangerous goal of Cape Horn on the 30th of Jan., set up with joy our Ebenezer there, & on the 30th of March arrived off the shore of these long lost & long neglected "Isles of the Gentiles". But how were our ears astonished to hear the voice divine proclaim, "in the wilderness prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God"! How were our hearts agitated with new & various & unexpected emotions, to hear the interesting intelligence, "Tamahemaha is dead," - "The Taboos are broken" - "The Idols are burnt" - "The Mooreas are destroyed" - and the priesthood abolished". This victory was achieved by that arm alone which sustains the universe. He who in wisdom has ordained that no flesh should glory in his presence, has saved us from the danger of glorying in the triumph, & taught us, with adoring views of his majesty to "stand still & see the salvation of God". Long indeed, and we expect to toil with slow and painful progress, to undermine the deep laid foundations of the grossest Idolatry. But he whose name is Jehovah looked upon the bloodstained superstruction, enacted in insult to divine purity, & without even the winding "rams horn" of a consecrated priest, it sinks from his presence & tumbles into ruins, & he commands us as the feeble follower of the captain of salvation to go up every man straight before him, & "in the name of our God to set up our banner".

We have been allowed to plant the standard of the cross at Kirooah & at Hanaroora where the chiefs, the natives, & foreigners may from east to west hear the glad sound of the Gospel. Most gladly would we meet the standard on every Isle in this cluster but we have no priesthood to send, & the people are without any form of religion, waiting as it were for the love of Christ, though they know not his name nor the way of salvation. From Atee the call is loud and impressive "come over & help us". Two of our members Brothers Whitney & Ruggles accompanied George to his Father who received his long absent son with the tenderest affection & made him second in command over his Islands. He said that the arrival of Hoomeboome, as his son is called, made his heart so joyful that he could not talk much that day. He expressed much gratitude for the kindness

of the friends of Hoomehoome, in providing for his comfort, his instruction, & his safe return, & in sending teachers to their Islands to instruct him & his people in the arts & sciences & in the principles of the Christian religion. The king said with respect to George, "I love Hoomehoome very much more than my other children" (of whom he has a daughter older, & a son younger) "I thought he was dead - I cry many times because I think he was dead - some captains tell me he live in America - I say - no - he dead - he no more come back - But he live - he come again - my heart very glad" - He engages to be a father to us as we have been to his son. He is importunate in his entreaties that some of us should settle them, promises to give us houses & land as much as we need, & expressed a great desire to learn, & has commenced the work in earnest. The brothers after spending 8 weeks in instructing him and his wife & family & exploring the Island returned to this place. Tomorrow it is expected that they with their wives will proceed again thither in the ship *Levant*, Capt. Cary, on her way to America via Canton. We hope the Board will have it in their power immediately to station there an able preacher of the gospel, a skillful & devoted physician, an industrious farmer, & an accomplished Lancasterian school-master. At Kirooah, our brothers, though subject to many and great privations are allowed to engage in their appropriate work with fluttering hopes of success. The king leads the way as their humble pupil, and now begins to read intelligently in the new Testament, desirous to outstrip all his subjects in the acquisition of useful knowledge. Two of his wives & two stewards, under their instruction exercise themselves in the earnest reading lessons of Webster's Spelling Book. At this place we have a pleasant school all evening with desirable progress in the rudiments of the English Language. The number under our instruction here is about 30 among whom are the Gov. or head chief of this Island, - his wife, - the daughter of the chief of Harakehooa, & 11 children of whitemen. One of them, George Holmes, exhibits a fine genius for painting. We send you a specimen of drawing & lettering executed by him under our instruction, which we think could not without better models, be exceeded by any school boy in America. We need here the aid of a preacher of the gospel & a schoolmaster who is skilled in the Lancasterian method of instruction, & a tried physician, who would cheerfully & patiently endure the necessary toils & privations to which he must be subject in removing the disorders of body & soul, among the heathen & among his fellow laborers. - God has hitherto preserved our health thus far but the heathen around us, are wasting away by disease, induced not by the climate, but by their imprudence & vices. Dr. H. Has purposed to take his station at Kowe. That is fruitful Island, & we hope soon to see the standard of the gospel planted there. The scruples of the king with regard to the danger of additional missionaries in this field we hope will be over before they can arrive. He expressed a regret that no one of us could repair & build vessels for him. We think that a pious & skillful & devoted shipcarpenter, inured to selfdenial, & able to recommend & enforce the religion of Christ, might be of incalculable use to the people. Such a mechanic they would prize above all others. We know not what divine wisdom intends to do here. But we think a great effort ought to be made in every Island, to establish christianity, & to take possession for Christ & the church, before that Idolatry which seems to have been crushed by a single blow of Jehovah's arm should again be revived. The case is so new and unparalleled in the history of the world that we know not what to say. "When hath a nation changed its God?"

The enemy may have retired but for a season, to appear again in his wrath to kindle the flames of precaution, & reestablish the worship of deamons in all its forms of pollution & cruelty. How often did Israel, the choice of God, give melancholly proof of the most deeprooted depravity & the incurable propensity of the human heart to the grossest Idolatry, even with the lively cruelties of divine truth in their hands, and the awful majesty of Jehovah's presence before their eyes. Were it not for the fact that the present is an age of wonders, & the hope that the christian church will not relax the ardor of effort, nor the fervency of prayer for us & this people, we should expect soon to see the altars abomination enacted, & a powerful priesthood of superstition arrayed against this little, feeble, band of christian pilgrims, before one of us could preach plainly & impressively in the native tongue the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ. But, in God is our hope, & we will not fear. We dare not put our trust in princes. The king of Zion alone is worthy of our confidence. It is He that has begun the glorious work and it will go on. The powers of earth and hell cannot successfully oppose it. We are nothing - And whether defeat or success shall be our particular lot, we know that the holy cause in which, under your patronage, we were allowed to embark, cannot fail of ultimate & universal triumph. Zion shall arise and shine, - the Redeemer shall reign - The Isles shall wait for his law - The glory of the Lord shall cover the earth, & all flesh shall see it together for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Cheered with these divine consolations, in the midst of trials & privations - contented & happy in our work, weak and inexperienced as we are, we turn our eyes to you for counsel, & to Heaven, for help, and subscribe ourselves dear, Sir, your servants for Jesus' sake, & fellow laborers in the vineyard of our Lord.

H. Bingham
Daniel Chamberlain
Samuel Whitney
Samuel Ruggles
Elisha Loomis

P. S. We send you by the Levant, a copy of our journal up to the 19. July. 1820. - We wrote you by the ship Mercy Capt. Smith about 50 days after an embarkation, & sent on arrival another letter No. 2 by the L'Argle Capt. Sherbrook, in the second we gave a more particular account of our arrival & settlement - but this may reach you first.

H. B.

To: Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.
Salem, Mass.
U.S.A.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 114
No. 7

Sandwich Islands, Woahoo.
July 6, 1821.

Rev. & Very dear Sir:

Our unchanging Benefactor is now kindly offering us another opportunity to communicate with you. The Ship Alexander, Capt. Comerford, which left Boston last October, for Columbia River, arrived here yesterday, & will sail for America tomorrow by way of Canton. By the last conveyance Capt. Lewis of the Ship Arab, we wrote you in our joint letter, of the general prosperity of our schools, of the removal of Brother Thurston from Kirooah & settlement at this place, of the defection & excision of Dr. H. of the erection of our framed house, and gave some intimations of a contemplated visit to the Society Isles by the special & gratuitous favor of King Tamorees. - It is now about 3 months since he began to contemplate that enterprise, & he seems steadily to aim at it as an object noble, & truly desirable. He is disposed to fit and man, and send at his own expense one of his new & fine Brig's lying in Wymaah Bay without employment, in perfect trim for a voyage, & well furnished with the substantial provisions for such a voyage. He wishes to open a friendly correspondence with Pomare, to inquire how he and the missionaries do, & how they live, & to give us the opportunity to see them, that we may be more useful to him & this nation. He wishes also to procure seeds, plants, shrubs, etc. from the variety & exuberance of those he can afford. We wish to cherish in Tamorees such a noble spirit. We desire to draw in the salutary influence of Pomare at this time to encourage the rulers of these Islands to acknowledge Jehovah as their God and Jesus Christ as their Savior. We desire to see our Missionary Brethren there, to make ourselves minutely acquainted with the whole economy of their establishment, to avail ourselves of their personal advice from long experience, to see the state of their schools & church, the modes of instruction & of worship adopted among the people, to learn what laws, customs, arts, etc. they have recommended or would recommend, to obtain copies of all their elementary books, translations etc. to consult them especially respecting the most convenient characters for writing & printing this language; to be refreshed by our brethren there, in our distant pilgrimage in this western work. There are facilities for our work which we should hope to obtain; facilities of which we now feel the most pressing need, & without which we believe many of our plans must be less wisely concerted, many of our measures, less decided, & our labors more tedious & unsuccessful, our steps more tardy & hesitating in many parts of the great work of laying the foundations broad & lasting, in this new & large & interesting plan, where the temple of the Lord Jehovah must rise in order & beauty, fitly framed together, holy & filled with his glory. - Nor can we say that an ardent desire to rejoin with our brethren then over the late downfall of Idols & the signal triumph of the cross in these favored Isles, to refresh them with good news from a far land & to preach among our fellow laborers there, & the natives converted christianity, has had no influence in our mind in looking at the question of expediency as to sending one or more of our men here to them at this time. Remember

ing the desire of our Patrons, that we might enjoy the benefit of a personal interview with these honored servants of the Lord Jesus should providence put it in our power, we have presumed upon their approbation of the intended visit in view of what we conceive to be weighty reasons in its favor, provided no material objections are opposed to it. Now we apprehend no increase of expense to our patrons, no loss of time, as our schools can be well conducted in the mean time, & the business of acquiring this language will not be retarded; no loss of influence with this people, who have seen a good account of the improvements at Otaheite & desire to see the same here, - No sacrifice of health, as it is the opinion of those deemed competent to judge that these would rather be a prospect of promoting health. We have deliberately consulted the opinion of several gentlemen acquainted with the return of the voyage & with the chiefs of both nations, who advise us to go, & who from habitual acts of kindness deserve our confidence as friends, as Capt. Davis and others. They tell us that the passage is uniformly pleasant, occupying about 20 days to go & 15 to return. Tamoree is particularly desirous that one of the brethren from that station should go, & to the mission it appears desirable that one of the Missionaries should also go from this station, which Tamoree decidedly approves. It has seemed desirable to us all that some such expedient should be tried to revive the drooping heart & sinking health of Br. B. for which medicine seems to be applied in vain. He has lately come to this Island to make an experiment, to consult on the subject, & to inform that Tamoree says his Brig is ready to go, that has engaged a good man to take charge of her as master, & that he wishes Mr. B. to come down with a view to embark shortly. With such facts, hopes & prospects before us we have resolved unanimously to make an effort to avail ourselves of the present opportunity of visiting the Society Islands, by sending one or two of our number to meet our brethren there, - Brother B. is designated as one, - & Brother R. as the other, should there be on his return to Atooi a fair prospect of benefitting his health by the contemplated visit. Otherwise Br. W. would be allowed to go in his stead. Should Br. R. go as one, his wife would deem it her indispensable duty to accompany him; indeed such is her anxiety for him and her ardent hopes of seeing him benefitted by such a measure that she has been ready to lead the way & to smile at the prospect of being allowed to make such an effort to save the valuable life of her husband & to prolong his important labors among this people. Mrs. B. also to second that effort & the more perfectly to carry into effect the whole design of the enterprize, is ready, & is approved by the family to accompany her husband, committing her school meantime to the care of Mrs. Thurston. Within 2 days the ship Tartar sails to Atooi, in which Br. & Sister B. expect to take passage, & shortly after Br. & Sister B. will probably follow in the Schooner Eagle, Capt. Con. - And at Atooi complete the ~~needful~~ preparations & embark shortly should the great Lord of missions permit, & smile on our path. Should he hedge up the way, or materially change the prospect so as to make appear un?tentable, - Br. B. will reside a short time at that station attending on his appropriate duties and return to Woahoo as soon as it shall appear to be best.

We have now given you a summary of our present views on this interesting subject. - You are aware of the very great difficulties which must meet us in the commencement of our work, difficulty in acquiring, & printing an unwritten & an almost unknown tongue, without competent instructors, & without any standard of pronunciation, as we have reason to believe that the youths who left this country at an early age, & have received the rudiments of an education in America, have but a very imperfect knowledge of their own language, & an equally imperfect acquaintance with ours; difficulties also of fixing on a character on which to write the language which would enable the learned of Europe to get a knowledge of it, & at the same time make this language a convenient medium of access to the English language, & to the Otaheite Books. Many of our pupils will doubtless visit to become acquainted with both. We have not yet agreed on the alphabet to be employed, - we are strongly inclined to adopt as the basis, what is termed the foreign sounds of the vowels in the Roman alphabet, & there are so many of our consonants as this language requires, that we should have an alphabet not very much unlike that of Otaheite, & so near to that of the English, as not greatly to embarrass the young Otaheiten in acquiring the English, or the American in reading this language. But we think an interview with the missionaries at Otaheite would be a great help to us in this respect now, as well as in many others.

We will now undertake to give you the outline of our history for a few weeks past. We have often heretofore had occasion to speak of the wonderful preservation of our lives & health. The family has lately been afflicted with sickness, tho the chastening rod has been laid on us with a gentle hand. The dysentery has threatened almost all the family. - Capt. Chamberlain & Thomas Hopoo have been sick with it & under the Dr.'s care. Mrs. C. has lately been confined at the same time with her sixth born babe, - An infant orphan taken in to the family, bereft of its mother by death, of its name also by death, of its father also, a white man, by desertion, covered with a loathsome eruption, nourished & cherished especially by Sister L. and apparently almost cured - died last week with dropsy in the brain, - & was directly interred by us - yesterday we attended the funeral services & interment of Mr. Lovell, 2nd officer of the American Brig Inou, Capt. Grimes, who has been several weeks in the mission family, sinking in the last stages of the consumption, & who died on the 4th inst. - He was the son of Mr. Lovell of Boston, an officer of the Customs in that town. The care of the sick, disturbed rest, & apprehensions of a return of the common complaint Br. B. omitted to preach in his turn on sabbath, the only instance of this kind since our landing. Through the Merciful kindness of our covenant Father, the family are now comfortable, though Capt. C. is not entirely recovered. But let us with gratitude look upon another part of the proposed outline - During this season of affliction, our flourishing school has passed its 4th quarterly examination, to the great satisfaction of the family, of the American consul, and several other govt. parents, & in our report of the orphan school, patronized by foreigners, we had occasion to acknowledge 707 doll. subscribed, & 527 collected during the last year for the support & education of orphan children, & the subscription has been augmented since to more than 800 doll. - The liberal gentlemen in port, with two of the principal chiefs have subscribed 4 to 500 Doll. for the purpose of erecting a decent church for the worship of Jehovah with the full

approbation of the King & Chiefs. - Capt. Brown subscribes for the pulpit - Capt. S. turns 1000 ft. of lumber which we bought of him at \$50 & plans to that subscription, Captains Ebbetts & Davis subscribe 40 each and 60 each to the school fund besides many other favors to the family. The house for public worship is to be built in the native style, thatched with grass, & lined with mats but will be furnished with glass windows, good doors, with 2 rows of long seats separated by an aisle, besides a decent pulpit, & appropriate seats for the Mission family, & will accomodate about 200 persons, for a few years, till a chapel can be erected still more commodious & permanent.

This we consider as important testimony from this government as well as from the foreigners, in favor of the worship of the true God. - And we would call on our patrons & helpers in our native land to help us praise God for those gracious answers to their prayers.

Some of the most interesting facts stated above respecting the subscription for the house of worship, & the decided approbation of the King & Chiefs, were communicated to us on the last monthly concert, & we were made to rejoice in the gracious promise, "While they are yet speaking I will hear." - The success of the mission may be measured by the faith & fervency in prayer, of its friends - We are cheered with the hope that it will prosper, though we are less than nothing - The work & the glory of it belong to the Giver of all things. With cordial salutations to your dear Sir we are your servants for his sake.

H. Bingham
A. Thurston
S. Ruggles
D. Chamberlain
E. Loomis

To:

Rev. Sam. Worcester, D.D.
cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
To the care of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Boston, Mass.

Sandwich Islands, Atooi
Oct. 11, 1821.

Rev. & very Dear Sir:

It is with deep & tender emotions, that we avail ourselves of the present favorable opportunity to communicate with you, to tell you of our mercies, trials & labors, & to ask the continuance of your counsels, & of your prayers & thanksgivings on our behalf. God has been merciful to us - Our lives are prolonged, & the field of missionary labor lies open to invite our industry & zeal, & though called to sow in tears, we are encouraged to hope that a joyful harvest will eventually succeed, may we rely with confidence upon the unalterable truth, that the word of the Lord will not return unto him void, & that when he begins a good work he will carry it on to perfection.

The little church in this wilderness, enduring her well appointed sorrows, while she hears the voice of the roaring Lion, louder & louder, feeble & defenceless as she is, might tremble, & faint, or retreat, did she not also hear distinctly the well known voice of her beloved Shepherd, "Fear not little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom" - It is not from the Rulers of Islands, nor from any of the poor children of pagans, that we hear the execrations & denunciations of clamorous opposition, - we look to them as friends, & they with some confidence look to us as teachers, & while this continues to be the case, we hope not to be dismayed by those who esteem themselves to be far wiser than the children of light.

It would doubtless be a comfort to you to know that the union of this missionary band, is not impaired, but strengthened by a small diminution of its numbers, & that we are comforted with the assurance that "there is no restraint unto the Lord to save by many or by few." It is a privilege which we value to be allowed to uphold each others hands, & to encourage each others hearts in the great and good work to which we have been called, a work, from which we desire not to be dismissed, till our Divine Redeemer shall take possession of these Isles, & pronouncing our work to be done, shall invite us to his rest, a work in the mutual prosecution of which through the vicissitudes & trials of two eventful years nothing has occurred to sever the bonds of christian confidence, nor to prevent us from pursuing steadily hand in hand, with mutual confidence, still the grand objects of our Mission.

It has been a source of mutual comfort to us that Brother & Sister B. have been permitted in the good providence of God to spend a few months at this station, where it has been our desire that one of the preachers might be located, provided he could be spared from the other station at Woahoo, - Thus we have been allowed to attend together upon the preaching & the ordinances of the gospel, to give up our precious little ones in baptism, to our gracious covenanting God, & to show forth among this dying people the death of Christ the Lord, by distributing & receiving in his name, the lively symbols of his body and blood. Br. W. has also

been encouraged to pursue the study of systematic Theology, with a view to preach among the gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ.

You will know what we mean if we tell you that the numbers of this body have been called tenderly to sympathize with Brother R. in view of his sorrows & of his precarious health. His constitution as you doubtless know was considerably impaired before he left America, & it appears to be our duty to inform you that we have painful evidence that it is failing more & more - exhibiting symptoms which do not yield to the force of medicine, & which we fear will early deprive his dear companion and associates of his society & official aid in our work. By a late visit to Woahoo it was thought that he was benefitted, though he obtained no permanent relief. We have all indulged the hope that a visit to Otaheite would revive him, & very much facilitate the progress of our work, but our hopes respecting that enterprize are yet deferred. And we know not what to do for him. We turn our eyes to you for advice, for specific advice, & for aid. We trust nothing will be wanting on your part to strengthen this station by sending without delay a Preacher & a Physician, to be employed principally at this place, nay we would fain hope they are already on their way hither.

Yesterday, Dr. H. & his wife & babe, embarked from this Island, on board the Ship Mentor, Capt. L. Porter, bound to Boston, via Macao.

Brother B. will embrace the first opportunity to return to Woahoo. Tamoree, usually called king of Atooi, has been at Woahoo several weeks, but is expected to return here. Having received a friendly visit from Rehoreho he went with him in the Cleopatras Barge, from this Island, in order as he says to return the visit, and to convince the windward Chiefs that himself is "mite." Probably this Island will come more completely under their control than it has been, but we do not think the present appearances warrant any neglect of this station. Gov. Cox, is now here as superintendent during the absence of Tamoree. Cox appears to be truly our friend. He speaks better English than Tamoree, is learning to read & write, occasionally attends public worship, & speaks decidedly in favor of the Mission. We have not been without our fears as to the removal of Tamoree, but we are not now particular distressed with that circumstance, though we feel his loss. His habits of temperance & sobriety may enable him to do good at Woahoo among the more dissipated chiefs who respect him.

The school conducted by Brothers W. & R. in rotation, under the direct patronage of Tamoree is still continued here, though somewhat diminished in numbers in consequence of his absence.

The acquisition of the language is still & must be for a long time an object demanding much of our attention. We have not yet agreed upon an alphabet with which to write it - It is most probable that we shall adopt as the basis, "the foreign sounds of the vowels" & with the Roman character follow as nearly as is convenient the plan pursued in reducing to form the Language of Otaheite. We ask your deliberate advice on the Subject. - & if

you can send us any books in the Otaheiten tongues, or on the subject of "Phonology" you would contribute important aid in this difficult business.

There is another point, of a different nature, on which we ask specific advice, of very tender interest to our female helpers, who anticipating the feelings of orphans & widows turn their eyes to you as a father for early instruction adapted, to guide them in such trying scenes as might arise should lover & friend be taken from them.

Believing still, that the Lord will provide, & devoting ourselves daily to his service, with sentiments of filial esteem & christian fellowship we are, dear sir, yours

H. Bingham
S. Whitney
S. Ruggles

To: Rev. S. Worcester
Cor. Sce. A.B.C.F.M.

Sandwich Islands, Woahoo,
Nov. 25, 1821.

Rev. & very Dear Sir:

By the kind providence of our ever present, ever gracious helper, we are allowed to address you again, by the Globe, Capt. Gardiner, of Nantucket. We wrote you a joint letter, by the American Ship Alexander, Capt. Comerford, July 5, in which we stated our design to send to Otaheite by one of Tamoree's Brig's which he assured us should go free of our expense; together with some of the prominent reasons which induced us to avail ourselves of what appeared to us to be a very favorable opportunity to aid the cause of our mission. The object then appeared highly desirable, & still appears no less desirable, viewed in its own proper light. But God who seeth not as man seeth, has allowed our hopes to be deferred & in a measure to be disappointed, though he has not suffered our hearts for a moment to be discouraged, as to the great work in which we are engaged. It would perhaps be difficult for you to conceive, as it appeared wonderful to us, how, on any rational ground, the spirit of mercantile monopoly should rise up suddenly as a lion from his lair to prevent a feeble missionary from visiting his brethren in another part of the Pacific Ocean, boldly denouncing the devoted servants of Christ from whom the grateful Otaheiten receives the word of life, as bad men, meddlers & speculators; unblushingly & publicly imputing to them & us the same motives, principles & objects which regulate its own exclusive policy, a spirit which to serve its purpose here does not hesitate to join with a supposed enemy in repeating in the ears of kings & chiefs the same injurious instructions which long ago filled the mind of Duaterra that noble Chief of New Zealand, with the most distressing & gloomy apprehensions, viz. "that it is the object of the missionaries to get possession of the Island".-- This spirit of mercantile monopoly which in this quarter most evidently prefers gain to godliness, uniting its influence with that which opposes improvement, & loves darkness rather than light, has, it is believed, by deceptive insinuations, and artful & slanderous declarations, perplexed and biased the mind of Kahumanu, Kaneo & others in influence, & warped Tamoree from his purpose to send his Brig to Otaheite, & he tells us that if we go in his brig, the foreign merchants would be highly displeased & angry with him, & they tell him too that the expense would be too great. Thus the plan appears at present to be defeated. In several instances we are sorry to say that men on whom we placed some confidence & who spoke in favor of the voyage, till they saw it would probably be accomplished if they did not oppose it, have since opposed it with all that virulence which might have been expected from men of the work had the hope of their gains been really put in jeopardy as far as they pretended or feared that it would be. The weapons used in this opposition are such as would not be lawful to use in any civilized country. And it can never cease to be a matter of wonder to us that while those weapons were wielded with one hand against the Otaheiten expedition, the other was diligently employed in erecting here a temporary, but decent house for the public worship of Almighty God, and not unfrequently extended in deeds of charity to the mission family. It illustrates the truth that the silver & the gold is the lord's, & gives us new evidence that although satan roars,

the Rightful proprietor & Redeemer of the heathen will not abandon the work which he has commenced in this Land. This house is erected principally by the foreigners trading here, but with the express approbation and cooperation of this government; erected with a view to the propagation of evangelical doctrines, which are sometimes met here as in other parts of the world by that ungrateful opposition which rankles in the bosom of those who sometimes hear but always hate the truth, and which shows itself in great swelling words of vanity, reproaching equally the faith & practise of the church of Christ, & the laws, the attributes & administration of a holy & longsuffering God. He gave the command, the promise, & the prediction, "Go up to mountains & bring wood & trust the house, & I will take pleasure in it & I will be glorified saith the Lord". "We have kept the dedication of this house of God with joy" & it shall be our delightful employment to fill it with his praise - "The Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad" - Our friends & patrons in America will rejoice with us, & help us to bless God, & with compassion & benignity will they join with us in supplication for our opposers, in the language of tender solicitude & confidence, "O that they were wise that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end, for their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies themselves being judges" - nor will a unanimous christian public forget to pray for those whose names were ones broted with ours as members of this church & mission but who have strangely wandered from the path, & forfeited our confidence & fellowship, prematurely abandoned the work when their aid was most needed, & done much to betray the sacred cause into the hands of its enemies. "Father forgive them - they know not what they do." The Board will not fail to view with us the early defection of those of our number as a matter of the most deep and unfeigned & lasting regret, not so much as it affects our private happiness or personal interest, & deprives us of the necessary aid and cooperation of their expected helpers - But as it disappoints the affectionate confidence of the friends of missions, - as it confounds & disappoints the most reasonable expectations of this needy heathen people - as it indicates to the sagacious rulers, insincerity in the promises of christians, & implies deception in our first engagements, & instability in our avowed purposes - while professed assistant missionaries quit this field fully open to invite the most humble faithful & persevering labors; & so obviously allow opposite interests to come in competition with the welfare of the heathen: In short, as it inflicts a wound upon this member of Christ's church which must long continue to bleed & throb with anguish, & which no human physician can ever heal. But our Divine physician, to whom we must now look to heal our sicknesses, can mollify this wound, & tho he may not remove this thorn in the flesh we humbly trust he will, as he has done, make his grace sufficient for us. May he can, & we believe he will, through the wisdom & promptitude of the Board, the ever honored conductors of this mission; the sympathies & prayers of its friends, & the daily strength imparted to us, make the things which happened unto us fall out rather unto the furtherance of the gospel.

In a joint letter to you Dear Sir, written at Atooti, Oct. 13, [#] by Brothers Bingham, Whitney & Ruggles, & forwarded by the Ship Packet, Capt. Hill, it was stated that the day preceding, H. & his

[#] By mistake that letter was dated the 11 of Oct.

wife & babe, embarked from that place, on board the Ship Mentor, Capt. Porter, bound to Boston by way of Macao. The history of the Dr.'s defection we sent you by the ship Arab, Capt. Lewis.

Permit us again to assure you that the union of this consecrated band is not weakened but rather strengthened by the diminution of its numbers, - & "there is no restraint unto the Lord to serve by many or by few." It is due also to your parental solicitude for one who has had his full share of affection in the trials of the church, due also to him in his peculiar sorrows, that we should say here that we have still happy evidence of his unalienable attachment to the cause of this mission, to the souls of the heathen & to the pastors & members of this church, & is ready most promptly to correct the erroneous reports which had unfortunately began to obtain currency here, "that he dissents from the voice of the church, & that his express approbation of deliberate and united decisions had become a cause of speedy & bitter regret". Several reports of this nature, circulated in this place, & distinctly made known to him, he steadily maintains have no foundation in fact.

We are happy to inform you in grateful acknowledgement of tokens for good to us & to this nation, that in addition to friends whom we have found in the merchant service, several gentlemen engaged in the whale fishing have also repeatedly called on us & treated us with great civility & kindness & have very obligingly offered to forward to us from Nantucket in future voyages, any supplies, or letters, free of expense, which our friends or patrons may choose to commit to their care. The newly discovered fishing ground off the coast of Japan, will doubtless lead many of the respectable citizens of New England from Nantucket & New Bedford to pass by our door, taking in at this island water & fresh provisions, & greatly administering to our comfort & security, and not a little, we hope to the good of this nation. Mr. Baker of Nantucket, of the firm of Baker & Barret, kindly disposed, as we are told, toward us, would, doubtless, if requested by the prudential Com. cheerfully act as an agent to take charge of letters & supplies & see them shipped for us by the best opportunities. -

Shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord and shall we not receive evil. We regret to mention that our very interesting lit tle family of native females who were enjoying the christian care & kindness of this mission family is entirely scattered from our fold, except one very promising betrothed to Thos. Hopoo. Two of them at least, have been led in disgraceful captivity by citizens of a civilized & Christian country, who stand as high in the affections of a wife at home & in the confidence of their employers, as the commanders of the Cleopatras Barge, or even of the Thaddeus. Men who glory in their shame, & threaten "prosecution & vengeance if their names are mentioned in America", even to prevent the repetition of their most flagrant & inexcusable impurities. We are not however wholly discouraged as the successful education females in the family, nor do we despair of seeing some, still in our schools, conscientiously resisting the temptations, & unwarrantable solicitations of the world.

Feeling more than ever, the need of the sympathies & the counsels of the Board, we again turn our eyes to you. In prosecuting the

study of the language, which presents many obstacles difficult to be overcome, we are now encouraged to hope that as soon as January next we shall be able to put to press a Spelling book for the use of our schools containing about 1000 words of the ~~Owhyhee~~ ^{Otaheite} Language, adopting as the basis of the alphabet what is termed the foreign sounds of the vowels, unless some new light on that point should induce us to commence printing with a different plan. Any books from you, in the language of Otaheite, New Zealand, or of the Indian tribes of America would be acceptable to us, & such as can be from time to time afforded us, innumerate^d in the list, left in the hands of the Treasurer. As our little library is divided to accommodate the two stations, we feel it the more necessary to make this request.

In connection with this letter we send to the Treasurer a list of articles which we desire ^{be} sent us as the means of support, if in your view it should be preferable to the plan of purchasing them here at an advanced price, as we think 1000 doll. in your hands would be worth 2000 in ours, provided the conveyance could be safe & free of expense.

Be assured, however, that should the funds of the Board be deficient, or more imperitively needed in any other quarter of the great missionary field, we have no anxiety as to the means of our personal support or comfort, & we desire that our wants may give no needless solicitude. The Lord of Missions who will both guide you by his wisdom, and afford you abundantly the means of gratify- the feelings of benenolence, towards us, & towards the heathen, will also, we are persuaded, in his own way, provide for us, our wives, & our defenceless little ones, in this far land of heathen strangers, - Here we desire to live, & labor for Him - Here we desire to die, when our work is finished - Here if it may please God, we desire our bones may slumber & our flesh also rest in hope till the memory of the Resurrection, when he that soweth & he that reapeth shall awake to rejoice together over the rich ingathered harvest of the ransomed heathen, safely housed in the heavenly garner of our all gracious & Redeeming God.

In the Labors & fellowship of the gospel, we are, dear Sir,
most truly, & affectionately

Yours

H. Bingham
A. Thurston
D. Chamberlain
Elisha Loomis

To:
The Prudential Com.
A.B.C.F.M.

9 Previous to SEpt. 1824 V Page 119

(Extracts from this letter printed
19 Missionary Herald 11, Jan. 1823) Sandwich Islands, Woahoo,
Feb. 1, 1822.

Very Dear Sir:

Your letters from Boston & Andover by the Brigs Owhyhee & Rob Roy, together with the pamphlets and various articles of supplies, were duly & very thankfully received. By the Ship Paragon, Capt. Henry, bound to Boston by way of Boston & Cape Good Hope, we now send you in connection with this, a duplicate of our joint letter of Nov. 27, 1821, which was sent by Ship Globe, Capt. Gardiner by way of Cape Horn to Nantucket. We send also a copy of the Mission Journal from Dec. 25, 1821 to Jan. 30, 1822. By the Brig Peellar Capt. J. Meek we forwarded our Journal from Nov. 16 to Dec. 24, with a letter from Br. B. to the Treasurer.

Since our last letter, our families have been increased in numbers. To give you a brief view of the state of the mission families & schools; The present number of natives in this family including Honoree & Hopoo is 24, 17 boys & 7 girls, which with a kind laborer Mr. Harvard makes our number 43. - The expense of living on plain & simple food is about equal as to board to what it is in Boston. Mrs. C. takes the principal charge of providing our meals, which is no small task. The number of pupils at this station exclusive of a few of high rank occasionally taught, - should be recorded 40 - 2 instructed by Mr. T. 10 by Mrs. T. & 28 by Mr. B. The sabbath school is interesting & promising - At Atooi there are 10 native children in the mission family, besides 3 adult male domestics who have wives, making their number 22. - their pupils since Tamoree has been absent, from 20 to 30, making the total in our families 65, about equal to the present number of regular pupils, including the pupils in the families. You will see therefore that the mission on its present plan cannot be sustained without incurring considerable expense to the Board, as we have yet no adequate resources to rely on here. We are desirous to enlarge our plan of operation, by taking a new station as soon as the chiefs shall point out a desirable spot; placing two of our number there to begin the work & thus actively wait for reinforcements, increased supplies, tho we believe the expense would not be increased in proportion to the increase of missionary work which would probably be advantageously accomplished. - Several places seem to be inviting in many respects. Ohido, on Owhyhee, Lahinah, on Mowe, & Hanapapa on Atooi, provided the arrangements of the government should decidedly favor either.

We are more than satisfied with the high ground taken by the Prudential Com. with respect to the situation and appointment of laborers for this field. You are doubtless well aware that in the present vacillating state of this nation, and in view of the deep subtlety of the arch enemy to discover & thwart our plans by superior forecast or assiduity, the unhappy defection of part of our number, the laborious business of making books & translations of the Bible in this difficult unwritten tongue, & the terrible influence of profane & licentious outlaws & others, more to be

depreciated than the absurdities of superstition, the exigencies of this mission demand the aid of no ordinary talent. A considerable number of laborers who are emphatically prudent, tried, & faithful of such qualifications, & for such purposes as have been heretofore specified could now we believe be very advantageously employed in this great field, & we repeat our request that as in the wisdom of the Board and the providence of God, it may be allowed thy way be sent, to our aid & to the help of the nation. We desire still further that among the missionaries of the Board our case may be regarded as in a very important & striking sense peculiar, as having peculiar claims. Your Missionaries at Bombay & Ceylon always enjoy the personal advice & cooperation of able, experienced men, in the promotion of their plans, your missions in America are visited by the officers of the Board and others competent to give important advice and aid. We are alone, and need that salutary aid. They labor among a people where character and history are known, we are among a people almost unknown. Their plans of operation are well matured & tested by successful experiment - Here new plans are to be adapted to the character & condition of a singular people - Their civil institutions are already established - here the laws of society of the State are yet to be formed, not directly by the missionary, but indirectly by the increase of light. Your Missionaries to Palestine too find friends, instructors, guides, & helpers, wherever they go. How widely different the character of those we meet with, how inconsiderable the comparative aid they are willing or able to afford. We greatly feel the need of able counsellors ourselves as well as able teachers of the people. We therefore earnestly entreat the Board to endeavor to meet the special exigencies of the mission, by appointing to its aid one or two able preachers, possessing richly those excellent qualifications implied in the terms "wise as serpents & harmless as doves", "patient in tribulation," "apt to teach", "always abounding in the work of the Lord", and with special qualifications & auxiliaries, for attempting an entire translation of the Scriptures, so soon as the language can be sufficiently acquired.

We are happy to announce to you that on the first Monday of January we commenced printing, & with great satisfaction have put the first eight pages of the Owhyhee spelling book into the hands of our pupils, copies of which we now transmit to you for the examination of the Committee, and as little articles of curiosity from these dark Isles. By the next conveyance we hope to send complete copies, with a preface. The edition will be small, about 500 copies. - We should be obliged, if the Committee should suggest alterations & amendments, from a perusal of the first 8 pages.

We feel it necessary to ask for some additional type, a quantity of Small Pica accented letters - a small assortment of flowers, & interesting cuts for ornamenting childrens' books, tickets, &c, together with a quantity of good demy printing paper, if such or similar paper has not been already sent. We intend to print a catechism historical & doctrinal, a scripture tract, a grammar and vocabulary, as we make advances in the language. Our pupils will devour books in this language as fast as we can make them. - The translation of the Scriptures into any language is a great work, but especially if there be no learned men who write and speak that language fluently.

Add to this the great apparent poverty and the ambiguity of the Owhyhee language, & a good translation of the entire bible is not to be expected for many years to come. Probably our eyes will never be gladdened with such a goodly sight. More than all other means & helps, we need the (hole in paper) of the Holy Spirit, sent down from heaven, to help our (hole) to make the gospel the power & the wisdom of God; to turn the hearts and santify the souls of the rulers & the people, that they may obey & worship & enjoy our excellent Redeemer. We ask for this dying people, the continued and special prayers of those that love the prosperity of Zion. We pray, too, that the distressing & deep felt loss of your able & worthy associate, our father and guide, the beloved & venerated, & ever to be lamented, Dr. Worcester, may be most kindly overruled, for the comfort of the Board & other afflicted associates, for the support of the missionaries, who most sincerely mourn his death, and for the good of the poor heathen, for whom he lived & prayed & toiled, with well directed zeal, & with whom he died. Dear, honored & devoted servant of God - we loved you! May the blessings for which he prayed still continue to descent to bless the earth.

We tender to the Board & his bereaved friends our sympathies. - We see not how his place can be filled on earth, while he we trust, one of the sons of God, with adoring gratitude & joy fills a higher, nobler, happier sphere in Heaven.

May the blessings of the Most High ever rest on the Board to guide its deliberations, to direct its officers, to enlarge and succeed abundantly its benevolent operations, till all its members shall be dismissed from their toil and called respectively to their seats in glory.

Most truly and affectionately,

Yours in the Lord

H. Bingham
A. Thurston
D. Chamberlain
E. Loomis

Joint letter from
Sandwich Islands,
Nov. 13, 1822.
Paragon

To: Jeremiah Evarts Esqr.
Treas. of the A.B.C.F.M.
and clerk pro tem of the Pru. Com.
Boston.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 120

Oahu (Woahoo) August 9, 1822.

To J. Evarts, Esq.
Treas. & Cor. Sec.
A.B.C.F.M.
from
H. Bingham
A. Thurston
D. Chamberlain
E. Loomis

This letter is printed 19 Missionary Herald 98, April 1823, slightly edited.

P.S. Accompanying this you will receive an account written by brother L. respecting our expenses, & our wants. You will from that be able to calculate what remittances we may need, when the large reinforcement proposed shall be added to the mission, and all must probably be dependant on the Board, for almost their whole support. As soon as they can acquire the language, it is probable that their chief employment must be instruction for some years, excepting perhaps the Physicians & one or two others. - You will also receive a letter from the Missionary Deputation on the subject of the settlement of Mr. Ellis here and the prospect of the return of Capt. Chamberlain with his family to his native land, concerning which we send you a copy of a resolution passed by the Mission on the 27 of June, - Should that event take place we shall write you at full length on the subject, in the meantime we can assure you and the Board that their proposed return is not in consequence of any disaffection towards the mission or the missionary work or any personal or private desires to revisit their friends or country, but because the decline of his health and disinterested regard to the welfare of his family, & the cause of Christ seems to recommend it.

H. Bingham.

We are again induced to speak of a subject which we have once or twice hinted at, that of procuring for the king a decent dwelling house from the liberality of some of the friends of this mission & of this nation, should there be any who would be disposed to do good in this way; - we should be glad to hear your sentiments on the subject. The king we think is expecting it, & we should now find it a very great acquisition. Houses for the missionaries will be needed also.

We ask advice on the subject of the connection between us and Mr. Ellis as a missionary of Lord Soc. - On the subject of Capt. C.'s return, on the propriety or expediency of sending our children from this land of pollution to our friends in America for their

education, - on the subject of supporting the children of the natives to any considerable extent. Our English friends express a decided and unanimous opinion that that is not the best method of doing good to the Islanders, - They have probably made known their views to you on their points.

In haste I am truly yours,

H. Bingham

Aug. 10, 1822.

Oahu, Oct. 12, 1822.

Very Dear Sir:

We have this day written you by the ship Hamilton, Capt. Martin, a gentleman who deserves our thanks for his kind attentions to us, and who has now just left this harbor, bound to Boston by way of Canton & Cape Good Hope. Tomorrow we shall forward this with a large packet, by the Ship Spermo Capt. Bunker homeward bound by the way of Cape Horn - & having just received communications from the Board by Ship Parthian Capt. Brewster 117 days from Boston the shortest passage recorded here, we hope to make you by the Hamilton or Spermo the most speedy returns ever received at Boston from this place - perhaps 9 months from the date of Mr. L. Chamberlain's letter 5th June 1822, in your behalf - Two months since we wrote you by the Ship America Capt. Dakoven our highly esteemed friend, bound to N. York by way of Cape Good Hope - In our letter dated Aug. 10 we gratefully acknowledged the receipt of letters & pamphlets from you & our private friends, and seasonable supplies from the Board; the arrival here of the Missionary Deputation Mr. Tyerman & Mr. Bennet, together with Mr. Ellis from the Society Isles, also the receipt of a letter from Mr. Oliphart, China, accompanied by a donation from him to the Mission of 300 doll. as also a kind letter and pamphlets from Rev. Mr. Burder, London, by the Ship LeAigle, Capt. Starbuck. We also announced the expected settlement of Mr. Ellis here with his family to enter into our labors, especially with a view to facilitate the study of the language & the translation of the scriptures, and also the probable return of Capt. C. with his family to his native land, who by the way is now at Tauwai; with the animating progress of instruction in these Islands which still continues. About 6 weeks ago, Aug. 22 the Deputation, with Mr. Ellis left this place on board H.B.M. Cutter Mermaid in which they came, by whom we sent letters to the Windward & Leeward stations at the Society Islands & to Mr. Marsden with letters of introduction to our brother Missionaries at Bombay, Calcutta and Ceylon where the Deputation hope to call in their tour round the world - Within four days we shall send communications to Messrs. Tyerman & Bennet, & the Missionary at the Society Islands by the Brig Cossack, Capt. Dix, bound to Lima, by way of Huahine & Otahiti, to return by the same way with a view to bring Mr. Ellis whom we shall expect to see here in about 5 months - Within ten days we expect to send to Canton by the Ship Tartar our acknowledgement of Mr. Oliphart's favor already prepared; also about the same time to write to Mr. Burder by an English Whaleship now in this port homeward bound and to America by an American home bound whaleship within two weeks. We might add to this singular concurrence of circumstances that Capt. Chase of the Ship Alexander having left this port a few days since returned shortly after towing in 3 or 4 whales which he yesterday cut in & tried just at our door. We might announce the loss of two English Whaleships, The Pearl, Capt. Clark & the Hermes, Capt. Phillips, both wrecked in company the same hour April 25 on an unknown reef in Lat. 25 North Long. 175° 56 West, near the Island Lisianskys. The crews got upon the rocks

where they remained 2 months, when Capt. Stevens who carried out from Ceylon the Missionary Deputation was approaching the same dreadful ruin, Capt. Phillips sent a boat just in time to save him from ship wreck - Capt. S. took up the two crews wrecked there, except 12 men who chose to remain and complete the schooner which had been begun, from the wrecks of the two ships as they broke up & went ashore - A few days since the 12 men brought in this little schooner named Deliverance into this port and sold it for 2000 doll.

Doct. Law the physician of the Hermes has arrived here and will probably remain awhile - To Capt. P. we gave a bible & some small articles for his use, about to sail for England. It may give some further variety to say that the schooner Eagle, Capt. Rogers sent out to recover from the Spaniards on the coast of New Spain, the Brig Cossack, after losing half her crew by desertion took possession of the Cosseack lying at anchor, without bloodshed - But while the hands we principally employed in bringing her safely to sea, the Eagle got entangled in the kelp & becalmed near shore, was left by C.R. and his two remaining hands who went on board the Cossack & came off safely, but the Eagle went ashore - add to all this the Ship Wellington condemned here, is now in the market & her hull is offered to the Mission for 600 doll. - Should the king approve we should be disposed to obtain her plank & beams of her two decks which might be easily taken out for the purpose of building a printing office and a dwelling house - the rest for fuel - Mr. H. would take charge of her & break her up for a share, the iron, &c. Sixteen fine ships now in sight from our door, seven in the harbour - 8 lying at anchor in the roads, and one under full sail bearing away for beloved America - besides a considerable number of smaller vessels in port giving an air of life and importance to this place, of which we had little conception while in the quiet retreat of our native homes. Since Mr. Ellis left us, the first Edition of our little spelling book has been quite exhausted - But 500 copies were printed in the first edition & the work was not completed before they were all taken up & many more called for, we have therefore struck off another edition of 2000 copies hoping to add immediately 8 pages more - Since Mr. E. left us we have had our public worship conducted in the vernacular tongue 3 times a week and once in English. Congregations of 100 to 400 natives hear the gospel preached in their own tongue at this place; and at Atooi the brethren with the faithful Auna the Tahitian brought & left by Mr. Ellis, have public worship on the Sabbath and the people give attention. Brother Whitney we hope will soon be licensed to preach. Taumuariri, Kaahumanu, Cox and other chiefs are now there, & lately Kaahumanu who is learning to read sent to us for several hundred books more than we had. Adams too at Hawaii (Owhyhee) has lately sent us a letter requesting us to send them books there and furnish them with the means of instruction, saying there are many who would become pupils. - We had our 9th Quarterly Examination on the 14 last month. - Probably not less than 500 persons in these Islands were there learning to read.

Thus you see the Lord is graciously pleased so to smile on our public efforts as to continue our encouragements to labor in this dark uncultured region.

Praise ye the Lord.

We find occasion to appear before you in the posture of importunity - & with a view to a more vigorous prosecution of our great work to ask for money & articles of trade - A box of common hardware would be useful - also slates, pencils, lead pencils, penknives & every article needed in our rising schools - These together with books we have gladly furnished to our pupils hereto gratuitously - We ask your advice whether we shall continue to do so or whether we shall barter them for such things as we need for our support as soon as there shall be such a desire for that the pupil would gladly buy them for their own accommodation.

We shall also need a quantity of Brass Rules & furniture for the Press & 500 lower case Roman k's Small Pica, and 500, Do, Pica. The number of k's is very great in this language, and small in the English.

We think it advisable to ask now for 40 Reams of good printing paper, the same size as that on which the spelling book is printed, or if it could be procured about an inch wider to give a better margin, it would be preferable. By the time you can send it to us we shall probably wish to print an edition of 10000 copies, preserving the precise form & size of the pages except the margin which is a little too small - We send you a specimen of the sheets. Should you send printing paper it should be well secured from damage in close fireboxes. Within 2 years we hope to print a grammar & vocabulary & shall need accented vowels. We must look to you also for a quantity of thin pasteboard for covers to the spelling books, with sheep skins for the backs, and Marble paper, cartridge paper, &c, suitable for covering the books we print, & perhaps a set of Bookbinder's tools, though Mr. Ellis expects to bring his - He can superintend both printing & binding - & some of us can soon acquire the art if necessary. - Some of the Tahitians who will come as Mr. Ellis's domestics can bind books, tolerably well. - Mr. E. will bring his press, types and tools, ready for business - And we hope come to the people in the fullness of the blessings of the gospel of peace.

We should be glad to receive also a little ruled writing paper of a good quality of the size of our transcribed journals & for the same purpose - We have before asked for a few blank books for our convenience & hope they may be on their way hither & perhaps other articles herein mentioned.

Should the stationers in Boston unite and send us 10000 small convenient ruled copy books, it would facilitate the business of teaching the nation to write, & save much of our precious time - a few plates for copies would also be useful - If possible do send us a few Elegant Script types, that we may print the Alphabet at least in Capitals & small letters, and a line or two just for a copy to be attached to the spelling book so that every scholar that has a book may have a copy for writing constantly with him. The whole nation is to be taught to write as well as read - & much of the reading which many of them will have for many years will probably be in manuscript.

We send you by this conveyance our Thermometrical Register for

the year ending in July, kept principally by Br. Loomis, and journal from Feb. 2 to April 20 - together with extracts from the journal of Anna in his late tour to the windward Isles - and a copy of Mr. Oliphant's excellent letter - We regret that owing to the variety and pressure of our work for 6 months past - our increasing correspondence & attention to the language, we are not able to transmit our journal up to this time, though we have endeavored to make you fully acquainted with the general state & progress of the mission by frequent & long letters - We rejoice to see the names of some of our designated helpers, & hope they will join us (hole in paper) the work demands their prompt, efficient help.

We close with our fervent wishes that Divine wisdom may fill the vacancies in the Board, crown their plans & deliberations with success & supply abundantly the world wide filled with faithful laborers, & bless them with the smiles of his eternal love, & ever gracious Providence.

Affectionately yours,

H. Bingham
A. Thurston
E. Loomis

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Treas. A.B.C.F.M.
Missionary Rooms, Market St. No. 69
Boston, Mass.

Oahu, Dec. 28, 1822.

Very Dear Sir:

By Capt. Gardiner, we forwarded our journal from the time of the departure of the Miss. Dep. Aug. 22 to the sailing of the Baleana Nov. 27 - In Oct. we wrote you by the Ships Hamilton & Spermo, sending our journal of a period of three months - All these communications we hope you will have received before this can be expected to reach you. We have just received the refreshing communications by the Rover. She had a long passage of 181 days, whereas the Parthian which left Boston the same day arrived in 117 days.

Since the sailing of the Baleana, the business of instruction has proceeded much as it had a month previous. Thos. Hopu leaving his class in Hononruru, to the care of Kanaa, a native assistant teacher, is now engaged in teaching the school of about 50 pupils, which was opened by Brother Loomis at Kairua. Hopu prays with the people of Kairua on the Sabbath and endeavors to teach them the words of the Lord Jesus - James Kahuhu is employed at this village as an assistant teacher also. Brothers Thurston & Bingham are much occupied in teaching & preaching - Brother L. also engages in teaching & occasionally in social prayer with the people. Sisters Bingham & Thurston continue to instruct though the number immediately under their care has been somewhat diminished during the last quarter.

Capt. C. has commenced building a small stone house for a printing office, and preparing stone for the walls of a dwelling house at this place. The want of beams, plank, boards & shingles we very sensibly feel, & must doubtless labor under the embarrassment till a supply shall arrive from the shores of America - We have been enabled to procure some logs & spars from the N.W. Coast, & have sawed by hand several hundred feet, but there is nothing of the kind now in this market. Our church Edifice has lately been repaired and considerably enlarged, by a new subscription of 140 doll. chiefly among the masters of vessels lately in port and Mercantile agents. In this our friend Mr. Hunnewell has been particularly attentive.

The brethren at Tauwai having been often distressed with apprehensions of fire while in their thatched house in the center of the village, and desirous of enlarging the sphere of missionary labor at that island with some assistance from Capt. C. - have each built a dwelling house of stone, Mr. Whitney on the bank of Waimea River, & Mr. Ruggles on his land at (hole in paper). They are making advances in the language & continuing their efforts in teaching. - Kaahumanu is at Tauwai still, but is expected to return here before long - Auna & his wife continue their pious efforts there. - The desire of instruction among the chiefs and people, is probably gaining ground - & we hope favorably as to their reception of the new labours designated to these islands, & who we hope in the good providence of God to greet on these shores in about 3 months, - We have lost no time in

attempting to prepare the way for their reception, and agreeably to the suggestion of the Pru. Com. we shall continue to do what we can, that the rulers may be in readiness to receive them. Should a part of the chiefs now residing here remove soon to Hawaii, as it is rumored, that will probably facilitate the re-establishment of a station on that important Island, now occupied by the solitary Hopu. - Should circumstances admit, it would be agreeable to our wishes that a part of the recruits should occupy Hawaii, part Maui, part Oahu & part Tauwai, endeavoring to unite our strength with theirs, and laying out the sum to the best advantage for the enlightening, purifying & renovating the nation. Such is the degree of fickleness, duplicity and instability in the opinions, manners, and measures, even among the rulers, that it is extremely difficult for us so to arrange any particular plans as to meet theirs three months forward. This must be our apology for a seeming deficiency in our former communications to the board respecting the number & the qualifications of the persons to be sent to this field. It is a deficiency which we ourselves have had occasion deeply to regret - & we must trust the wisdom and goodness of Christ the great Lord of the harvest to overrule it, directing himself the proceedings of the Board, & appointing the labors, trials & comforts & the measure of success to every missionary that he calls into the field.

May his blessing ever rest on you Dear Sir and on all your honored associates in the cause of God.

Very affectionately yours,

H. Bingham
A. Thurston
D. Chamberlain
E. Loomis

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Treas. A.B.C.F.
Missionary Rooms,
Boston, Mass.

Honoruru, Jan. 11, 1823.

Very Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 20, 1822, with the Herald of that month, and other pamphlets, have just arrived & refreshed us by their interesting contents. - The letters, newspaper & pamphlets sent by the Rover, Capt. Cooper, we acknowledged in our letters of the 20th ult. by the Ship Spartan & the Brig Quill.

We rejoice, & would give thanks to God who has not only prolonged your life to return to the bosom of home, but through his rich mercy has made your late, interesting tour serviceable to your health while he has blessed your eyes with the wonders he is doing by means of your Western missions, & at the same time strengthened you to engage in the important service of promoting the best interests of the "Southwestern tribes", for whom, in a special manner the prayer of faith seems to have been offered for a few years past. - The Lord has heard that prayer, - blessed be his name. We rejoice in the success which the great Lord of the Harvest is pleased to grant to all the missions under the patronage of the Board, and of all other associations of men formed for the grand object of enlarging the holy kingdom of the prince of Peace, of whose peace and increase there shall be no end. We sympathise too with our brethren in this field, & with our patrons, in view of the afflictions with which our fellow laborers are visited. When one of the beloved pioneers of the Palestine Mission fell at Alexandria, how did the heart of his bereaved brother & companion sink within him!-- Every friend of Israel wept. - Mr. Parsons, was to some of us a very pleasant & intimate acquaintance, an affectionate & precious friend, and to all a kind and much esteemed brother - and as a missionary he was exceedingly dear to thousands who love & pray for the peace of Jerusalem. He walked with God, & God took him - How holy, - how happy, - how precious, how exquisitely blessed must be that fellowship in heaven which, we have good evidence to believe, pervades the bosoms of such men as Moses & Elias, Nehemiah & Daniel, Paul & Timothy, Scott & Brainard, Worcester and Parsons. They rest from earthly labors, but their works do follow them, to cheer, to guide, to stimulate and aid their brethren here below.

We rejoice to learn so definitely by your last letter that by the favor of Providence, the increased and liberal offerings of the Christian public, & the voluntary self devotement of those who desire to bear a part in the great work to which we were sent forth, the Board were so far prepared to accomplish their design to reinforce this mission, as to have at least seven men under appointment, to be embarked in Oct. with the prospect of sending also the assistant in the Treasury Department, one more physician, & one or two more mechanics. - these, all may we not hope with their companions & the youths from the For. Miss. Soc. have already passed the Equator in the Atlantic, pressing forward with the favorable wind of heaven to meet us in about 3 months, to give & receive the right hand of Christian & Missionary fellowship, & to proclaim

with Godly zeal, the blessed gospel of a crucified & exalted Saviour to this needy waiting people & to labor with us to win them to Christ.

We are happy to learn that so great a proportion of the number to be sent are destined to preach, as the field is now much more widely open for the kind of labor, than it has at any former period appeared to be; for the king two days since, in a communication to the mission written by his own hand & sent at the public examination of the schools, expressed decisively his desire that all the chiefs of all these Islands might listen to the words of the Preachers, learn the will of Jesus Christ and be saved by him. - You will not understand this declaration of the king, as a profession of cordial faith in Christ, or of love to his cause, but simply his approbation of our design to preach, and a wish that his chiefs may attend to what we may say, to see if they can obtain the benefit we propose. - But even this we regard as a very desirable advance made by the king at the very time when he & we are expecting soon a large reinforcement of the mission, & as we know of no direct opposition on the part of any chief but rather a general desire, certainly among the principal chiefs to be instructed, we consider the way fairly open for the teachers in the reinforcement. Two or three Physicians are equally demanded, & we should hope that they will be prepared to preach also as soon as they can acquire the language. Mechanics, the king & chiefs will have, (we are convinced) at some rate, & if they cannot be aided by those whose character, & communications would have a salutary influence in their morals, they will have in their service those whose moral influence will be pernicious. - But as a considerable number of mechanics of different kinds, from different countries, sojourn among the people now, and as the demand for teachers is so rapidly increasing, we should hope that every mechanic employed here by the Board, would be competent to teach a good school, & to conduct profitably, a prayermeeting, or religious conference among the natives, should the exigencies of the mission & of this yet unstable nation demand it, & were all duly qualified to preach it would doubtless be still better, so that every tentmaker should be a Paul, & every fisherman a Peter, in the great work of gathering these gentiles. But neither we nor the Board, have in looking for the adequate number of laborers for this field, expected the interposition of miracles, nor with the present system of education in America, & the increasing demand for ministerial labors there & the growing and imperious calls for missionaries from almost every part of the heathen world, could it have been expected that the American Church should send forth, amply qualified to preach the gospel every man whose services were needed here. From a late survey of this field by gentlemen worthy of high confidence, the Lond. Miss. Dep., they expressed an opinion, 'that as the grand instrument to be employed in promoting the good of the nation must be the preaching of the gospel, at least for many years to come, it is desirable that every man in the missionary service here should be a preacher', not implying however that laymen might not be useful as such, but that preachers could be much more so, & as the expenses of maintenance must be about equal it would be far better to employ only the latter, allowing too that they might turn to good account whatever

skill they might possess in various useful arts.

As to native youths to be sent from the foreign mission school, all would doubtless be received here that could be educated there - But as to the time of sending them forth and the qualifications they should bring in order to aid the cause we have thought it needless for us to remark at all, submitting our views entirely to our patrons, or rather supposing our views so far to accord with what was expected by Dr. W. that we did not deem it necessary to speak of their requisite qualifications. - We may however be allowed to express an opinion, that while they enjoy the excellent culture of the foreign Mission School, & the benefit of Christian society, they ought to be allowed to grow nearly to the stature of a man in Christ, before they can be safely trusted to the corrupting influence of the children of this adulterous & crooked generation. Christ can indeed sustain them if they are truly his, - so he could Peter when walking on the raging flood, or when satan desired to sift the disciples as wheat. Since that dreadful hour he has lost none of his desire or his power to sift those who profess to abandon his cause. - Let them be well proved - and acquire some decision & weight of character, as men and as christian missionaries, and they may be expected to be very important auxiliaries, instead of gracious embarrassments to the mission. Such we take it are your expectations of those now to be sent and such also of course are ours. - There is room & work for all & more than (hole in paper) propose to send. - May the gracious Lord uphold & guide (hole) all who are called to this field, & raise up many more, yet to enter it.

Since our last letter to you, Taumuariri & Kahumahu, and their attending chiefs have returned from Tauwai, & continue their attention to instruction. - Taumuariri left orders for a school to be collected at Hanapepe, under Mr. R's instruction who has with his family removed to that place, expecting one of the recruits soon to join him there.

Brother W. writes that he expects soon to have the superintendence of a school of 50 pupils at Waiwaa under the particular patronage of Wahine-Nui, the present superintendent of Tauwai.

On the 9inst. we had examinations of our schools at this place which now comprize more than 200 pupils, most of whom appeared in decent order at the chapel, with a good number of spectators - Br. T. conducted the examination - which was in our view more flattering than any former one which we have had. - Not less than 12 Chiefs & Chiefesses including the favorite queen Kamamalu, & her sister Kinau - the king's brother Kauikioule & his sister Nahienaena & Opila one of the wives of the late king - with her present husband Leanui, bore an interesting part of the examination; nor was the king's copy-book with its fair, neat pages, & his communication before alluded to, which was read to the assembly, less interesting. - The assistant teachers, Honorii, Auna the Tahitian, James Kahuhu, Kanae & Taumi appeared at the head of their respective schools and assisted in the examination - The two latter, with Abner Morse read original compositions - The queen recited about half of Watt's catechism Kahuhu read with fluency a passage from the Bible, Kepirolani the wife of Naihu & Tuhio their friends presented their first essays in composition, & Naihu with simplicity handed in a declaration written by his own hand, containing

four words - "Aroha au ia Tehova" - I love the Lord. - Opia exhibited fair hand writing with many others - Honorii gave an address to the pupils, & Br. T. closed the exercises with prayer - Such is the outline of the examination at the commencement of the new year, & we sincerely hope the progress in business^{of} instruction may be very much greater for a year to come than it has been the year past, & O that the reviving grace of God might descend upon our pupils in whose instruction we find increasing pleasure and as New Year's Eve was marked by a precious new year's gift, presented to Br. & Sister B. a pleasant son, to bear the loved name of Levi Parsons, may it prove the harbinger of peace to the mission ~~for the year~~, and may this be one among the many whom God will raise up to fill in some important ~~and~~ the plan of that dear lamented brother, & may we with our patrons be allowed "to sit with him on heavenly plans".

With respectful & christian salutations to yourself & your beloved associates we are, dear Sir, affectionately yours, in the Lord

H. Bingham
A. Thurston
D. Chamberlain
E. Loomis

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Treasurer & Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Missionary Rooms,
No. 69 Market St.
Boston - U.S.A.

Oahu, Sandwich Islands, March 20, 1823.

Very Dear Sir:

You will doubtless see by our last letter of Jan. 11 which we sent you by the Ship Parthian, Capt. Brewster, some account of the progress of instruction in the Islands during the preceding quarter, the special favor of the king towards the objects of our mission, his desire that the chiefs might listen to the word of God proclaimed to them by us; the increasing call for teachers; the prospect of the easy access of the expected reinforcement which you informed us you were about to send to these opening whitening fields, together with our view of the qualifications of laborers most likely to meet with encouragement among this people, at the present period. - We gratefully acknowledged also the birth of a pleasant son to Brother & Sister B. which was to bear the loved name of Levi Parsons. But as the friends of Israel were soon called to mourn the death of that dear Missionary to Judea, so have the parents of the little L.P. and the members of this mission been called to ask of the rulers of this land a burying place for this tender babe, who as the first of our number, has quickly finished his few fleeting days on earth. As for God his way is perfect. We desire to hold ourselves & our surviving little ones entirely at his disposal. Thy will O Lord be done.

The remainder of this letter published in 19 Missionary Herald 315, Oct. 1823, excepting the following conclusion.

Should our views accord with yours on this subject, & we desire to be corrected if they do not, the loss of Capt. C. of whose contemplated return we have before apprised you, will be regarded as a smaller calamity to this infant mission than it otherwise would have been. - Unable to accomplish the original design, unable as he has been & must be in his situation with his large & rising family, to do anything to defray or diminish the expenses of the mission, even had his health been continued, his return to America in the present embarrassed state of your friends, must be regarded as a less embarrassment to the mission, & to your cause in general, than it otherwise would be, since the bare expense of their returns must be small compared with what would be needful to sustain them permanently here. But the decline of Capt. C's health, the difficulty experienced in attempting to preserve his children from contaminating intercourse with this rude people, where delicacy is scarcely known or thought of, when vice made bold by foreign influence stalks through the land unmasked, these are the primary reasons for his return, these are the afflicting circumstances of his leaving us. -

Brother and Sister C. have labored hard & suffered much in the cause which they left their home and country to support, & which they would still willingly toil & suffer to support did duty plainly demand it, & which they with reluctance leave. We trust their various cares and efforts have not been in vain. -

From Aug. 1820 to March 1822 they provided pretty uniformly for the table of the family at this station assisted sometimes by Mrs. L. - In March 1822 with some view to another station, Capt. C. resigned the stewardship, & the principal care and labor of that office was devolved on Mr. & Mrs. L. assisted sometimes by Mrs. C. & occasionally by the other Sisters who were engaged in teaching, or laboring at other stations, till Nov. last when Br. L. being at Hawaii and Capt. C. intending to return to America, & the health of Mrs. L. being impaired - the sisters by mutual consent made a distribution of such cooking utensils &c as could be well divided, and since that time each has set her own table in her own apartment, with a view to save strength and expense - & at the same time to be equally comfortable in prosecuting our great work. But unable as we have ever been from the time of our landing to procure for them suitable help, or suitable conveniences, and in many instances needful comforts, we have often been pained to see them literally worn down with fatigue in attempting to meet the wants of this large family, instructing and aiding the people with promptitude under a pressure of duties which seemed scarcely to be diminished when sinking health actually demanded a respite. In the case of Br. & Sister C. the infelicities in the carriage of some of their children, their care & solicitude for their comfort & their apprehensions for their safety in this polluted land, where without the firmness of christian principle they could not be usefully employed without coming into too close contact with the natives. These have been no small part of the burden of their sorrowing parents, while struggling with the ordinary evils of our rugged path, on this new missionary ground - Nor have the efforts of other members of the mission been small to give their children suitable instruction and to watch over them in various situations. It is now almost a year since they asked the deliberate counsel of their brethren as to the expediency of their attempting to return, & had it not been for the very decided opinion of the Lond. Miss. Dep. in favor of their return we might perhaps have been more slow to give our advice to that affect. But from that period to the present the members of this body have been most unanimously in favor of their attempting to return as soon as providence should open the way. We have endeavored to give you some of our reasons for so doing - It only remains for us to recommend them affectionately to the Board, & to the dear churches in our native land whither they are now bound, & to hope that you will not disapprove of what with the utmost deference to your wishes, we have assumed the responsibility of doing. They now leave this little church, in person but not in heart, and when they shall be united with any other local church of Christ they will be considered as dismissed from this. They have engaged their passage in the Brig Pearl Capt. Chandler, bound to America by the way of Cape Horn, for which we have drawn on you 800 dollars, their outfits, not estimated with exactness being about 400 doll.

We have lately purchased the hull, two masts & bowsprit of the ship Ruby, for which we have drawn on you for 405 dollars - with a view to aid in building a printing house & dwelling house - & to accommodate ourselves with fuel. Other considerable extra expenses we have incurred, and feel obliged to draw on the Treasury, by this conveyance the sum of 3,600 doll. with the deduction of \$64 14/

for which we send you Brother Ellis's bills on the Lond. Miss. Soc. We are sorry to draw so largely at this time but we know not how to avoid it and yet prosecute our enlarging plans. We still hope that our supplies may be if possible procured in America as the advanced prices here and then the heavy premium to be granted to those who take their pay at Boston render our expenses great in comparison of what we really enjoy in return. - Capt. C. we hope may be of some service to you and us in this respect.

P raying for the divine blessing on you, dear sir, & on your associates, on those who leave, and on those who remain & also on all our helpers, we remain very affectionately your brethren, and fellow servants in the Redeemers glorious cause.

H. Bingham
A. Thurston
E. Loomis

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Treas. & Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Page 136

New York, Nov. 28, 1822.

Wrote to Mr. Bingham & Mr. Thurston, & their associates - describing & introducing the mission family on board the Thames giving also, a list of boxes sent by the Octavia, Capt. Blanchard, viz:

- No. 1. Madeira wine - 2 doz.
- 2. Crockery - 3. Crockery for Mr. Richards.
- 4. A box from Pepperell, Ls.
- 5. & 6. Two small boxes of garden seeds.
- 7. A box from Rushville, Ont. Co. New York.
- 8. A painted chest for Mr. Bingham.
- 9. A box from Cherry Valley.
- 11. & 12. Two boxes of Bibles from the Am. Bib. Soc. (These two were returned from Boston)

Mentioned, also, a small package of books, a small box of types &c which I expected to leave on board.

(Sent the types & a keg of printing ink by the Octavia. She sailed Dec. 9th)

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 137

Henaruru, Oahu, May 5th, 1823.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of
the A.B.C.F.M.

From: William Richards
Chas. Saml. Stewart
Artimas Bishop
Abraham Blatchely
Joseph Goodrich
James Ely
Levi Chamberlain

Printed in 20 Missionary Herald 179, June 1824.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 139

Hanaroorah, May 24, 1823.

To: Jeremiah Everts, Esq.

Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

From: H. Bingham

A. Thureton

E. Loomis

William Richards

Chas. Saml. Stewart

Artimas Bishop

Abm. Blatchely

Joseph Goodrich

James Ely

Levi Chamberlain

Honored and very Dear Sir:

Letter printed 20 Missionary Herald 183, excepting the following paragraphs:

Your letters by the Thames, the Octavia & the Champion, the supplies shipped by the two former, the Missionary Herald's completing the last volume, with other papers, pamphlets & donations, & numerous letters from the friends of the missionaries cheering their hearts, have been duly and thankfully received. We are encouraged to expect soon a considerable shipment of needful supplies, with letters by the Paragon.

We would unite with our friends & Patrons in thanksgiving to God for his smiles on the churches, on the Board, on the mission & on the Hawaiian Nation. Nor would we fail to notice with gratitude to him the late appointments of the Board by which the important and responsible stations both of the late Cor. Sec. & the former Treasurer are now filled. The letters to the mission, the certificates & recommendations of the reinforcement & particularly their kind & faithful, well adapted instructions, have been read here with great satisfaction.

The exigencies of the mission demand the prompt efficient aid of one in Mr. C's capacity and as to the physician his services will be so much needed at the different stations that we really know not where to locate him. The native youths we hope will prove faithful and useful. We are well satisfied as to the importance, the comfort & aid of such an auxiliary and coadjutor as brother Ellis.

We are desirous to plant three new stations at the windward in the course of three months, provided we can muster strength sufficient without depriving Tanwai entirely of expected aid. Our present plan is to make a very thorough survey of the principal island Hawaii, by a deputation consisting of Mr. Thureton, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Stewart & Mr. Goodrich, assisted by Mr. Harwood.

This investigation will probably occupy 2 months, after which

the reinforcement will it is supposed be located on three or four different islands. Mr. Thurston has been appointed to take a station at the windward with a new colleague. Mr. Bingham & Mr. Ellis are expected to remain here. With the hearty concurrence of the king and chiefs we have resolved on occupying Lahaina & one or two stations on Hawaii, probably Ohido or Kairua or both. We shall first attempt to bore the Lava at the latter place for water. Perhaps the Lord of missions will give us water from the rock, and springs in the desert even of Kairua. That is a favorite place of the rulers, & a very important post in the nation, & may long continue to be such. It cannot therefore be well abandoned entirely by the mission. Further particulars as to our history & our plan you will find in other letters addressed to the Missionary Rooms, & in the journal of the mission from March 10 to the present date which will accompany this.

28

P.S. May 20-

Dear Sir:

The unexpected detention of the brig Arab Capt. Meek, by which we send this, and the very favorable opportunity for occupying Maui, occurring now, enable us to add one more article to our communications by this conveyance. - We have the happiness to inform you that, as the king's mother & sister both under instruction, are now going in the Cleopatras Barge to reside for a season at Maui, accompanied in their passage by Karaimoku, all of whom are desirous that some of the missionaries should go with them, we have since the above was written, resolved to avail ourselves of the present opening; and in pursuance of this and a former resolution to occupy early a station at Lahaina, two of the brethren, Mr. Richards and Mr. Stewart, are already appointed to go with their families to take up their residence there, & they have engaged to embark today. - Brother Thurston who had no preference for Lahaina, will choose a station on Hawaii and which the deputation is expected to embark next week to explore. - The lot of Mr. Bishop and Mr. Goodrich will also doubtless fall on the same important island. Brother Ely is expected to go with Taunuarii & Kaahumanu to Waianai on the western part of this island, & leaving them there proceed to (hole in paper) the brethren at Tauwai & return here to meet the deputation returning from the windward to finish the business of location till another reinforcement shall arrive from America - or, England if it shall be found necessary to look to her for additional help.

Accept Dear Sir the assurance of the vain personal esteem and fraternal affection of yours

H. Bingham

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 142

Honoruru, Oahu, Sandwich Islands,
October 23, 1823.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Cor. Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

From: Hiram Bingham
Asa Thurston
Chas. Saml. Stewart
A. Bishop
Abm. Blatchely
Joseph Goodrich
James Ely
Levi Chamberlain
E. Loomis

Printed 20 Missionary Herald 186, except following paragraphs:

Permit us then respectfully to express it as our opinion that at least three able, pious devoted, self-denying, efficient missionaries will be demanded without delay, if such can be furnished for this field, who we would fain hope may be ready in one short year from this date to blow the trumpet of Jubilee on the shores of Hawaii or Tauwai. Should one or all of them possess some skill in the healing art, that talent would be useful. Indeed it will be quite impossible for one medical man to attend to all the claims of the mission families, so widely scattered, & with means of intercourse so contingent.

By the next conveyance that should afterward offer, when the three shall have embarked - four others, faithful men of like qualifications, thoroughly furnished, we could wish might be sent to aid in establishing two new stations, one perhaps at Ke-a-ra-ke-ku-a where Capt. Cook was killed & one perhaps at Waipio on the opposite part of Hawaii, or at some other port which might at the time of their arrival here appear to be more eligible.

Will it then be asked if seven more men are needed? where thirteen men with some native assistants are already employed? There are indeed thirteen laborers now in this field, nine of whom including Mr. Ellis, are preachers. This probably gives about 16,000 souls to each preacher, a number nearly equal to the whole population of the Society Islands, where 16 missionaries are very advantageously employed. Let seven more preachers be added if you please, to the nine already wearing out here, & there will still be about 9,000 souls to each, a number four times as great as is supposed to be proper on an average, even in a civilized, Christian country, to be committed to the charge of one man. It is granted then, that seven more men at least will be needed.

P.S. October 25th.

Since the above was written, Mr. Thurston & his family have embarked in company with Naihe & Kapiolani. Gov. Adams who embarks from this place today takes Mr. Thurston under his particular patronage. It is doubtful whether Mr. Ely will go thither, in that case Mr. Bishop will return sooner from Tauwai. Mr. Stewart has now taken leave to return to Lahaina - Dr. B. is expected to follow him next week to attend on Mrs. Richards - About the same time Mr. Bp. is expected to go to Mr. Whitney's aid - Mr. Ruggles has gone down to bring some things for his own use, & will hasten back hither to proceed to Waiakea. - Mr. Ellis or myself is depended on to render some assistance at the Waiakea Station the first year - though our constant labor here is almost indispensable. The distribution of the new laborers you see is such as to give almost every one the advantage of having the aid of an old one who is acquainted with the people & the language. Though you have sent us your best, yet more men & better men must be our motto.

Affectionarily yours
H.B.

P.S. 2nd

Dear Sir:

As the mission may not soon have another opportunity to express as a body their sentiments on the subjects & considerations brought into view in the above letter, it may be proper to say that were the absent brethren present, Mr. Richards, Mr. Whitney & Mr. Ruggles, we are persuaded they would cheerfully subscribe their names to every sentiment it contains, nor would Mr. Ellis dissent from the opinions & facts there stated. On the subject of assistance needed he has been particularly consulted, as to laborers, stationary, types etc. Besides approving of what we have said, he has given it as his opinion that when any translations of the Scriptures are ready for the press, "The British & For. Bib. So." would gladly furnish half the paper needed to publish them.

We chose to apply first to your Sister American Society believing that they would be ready to supply both types & paper to the full amount of our immediate need. Mr. Ellis has assisted us very kindly in making out the detail of types needed which was intended to be an appendix to our long letter which we knew not how to make shorter.

In the body of the letter "5 Cwt. of type - Pica" was supposed to be about the size and quantity of the type needed for the purpose, with the "400 reams of paper," good Demy. But the following detail will probably be more satisfactory to you should you apply for a font - larger or smaller, and will be a better directory to the Founder who may be employed to put up for us a font and other apparatus connected with it in order to meet our wants: viz:
(See Scheme for the Font)

In connection with a Font of the above description, be it more or less than 5 Cwt. we would request you to send us also Type Cases,

Brass Rules, single & double, & Leads in suitable quantity for the Fount and Furniture, a large supply, also an Imposing stone, Demy Chases, Reglet, Spring Points, Sliding Galleys, Sponge, Felts for Balls & Printing Ink.

You will not think that in our estimate of printing paper "400 reams", we are calculating on too large a number of copies. One of the gospels would require about 9 sheets of paper to a copy - and 4,000 copies for each of the five stations we think will be a small supply for the nation three years hence; but this will require 400 Reams. If one fourth of this could be received 20 months from this time & each of the remaining fourth at intervals of 3 months afterwards, it would be equally as agreeable to us to receive it all at once. - We hope the 40 rms. before sent for is now on the way; should it not have been shipped before this reaches you, we shall fear very great embarrassment for want of it, though we have lately obtained seven reams from Canton which we shall soon use.

Again very affectionately Adieu

H. Bingham
E. Loomis, Printer.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 146

Brig Thaddeus, Capt. Blanchard, Lat. 2° S.
Long. 29° W. Fifty one days from Boston
Dec. 15, 1819.

To: Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D.
Salem, Mass. U.S.A.

From: H. Bingham

Letter printed 16 Missionary Herald 91, Feb. 1820.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 149

Hanarooah, Woahoo,
May 13, 1820.

Rev. & Very Dear Sir:

It is with heartful^{ly} gratitude to the great Head of the church that we are allowed to announce to you the safe and happy arrival of our mission in the Sandwich Islands. He who commands the winds and the waves, has ordered them in mercy with respect to us since I wrote you by the Ship Mary, Capt. Smith, Boston. The stormy & dangerous region of Cape Horn was the place of our peculiar rejoicing, with joyful hearts we were enabled to set up our Ebenezer there, Jan. 30, 1820, & on the 30 March, the long looked for Owhyhee with its cloudcapped and snow capped mountains appeared full in view, to the joy of the little multitude on board. After a pleasant and prosperous passage of 163 days, we came to anchor in Kirooah Bay, Owhyhee, the seat of government, April 4, 1820. - You will rejoice with us to know that we were kindly received. - A negotiation of eight days with the King & Chiefs, resulted in obtaining permission to settle in the Islands, with the promise of the patronage & protection of the government.

We are called upon to admire and adore the providence of God that brought us hither at this most interesting period where the Islands were actually without any religion & emphatically waiting for the law of Christ. The aged & venerable & lamented Chief Tamaahmaah is dead. We find, inscribed in the flesh of many of his subjects, tattooed upon their arms & breasts, this monumental record, "Our great & good chief Tamaahmaah died May 8, 1819". His son Reehoreehoo succeeds him, a young man, though loose in his habits, yet friendly to the whites and favorable to the improvement of his people, and opposed to Idolatry. Yes my Dear Sir, tho' you may not be prepared to hear it, & though the christian public in America will hardly be persuaded to believe it, we announce it as what we see and hear, & testify that which we do know, That the king & high priest have united their influence to demolish the taboo system which has been founded in ignorance & superstition, cemented with human blood, and supported for ages by unhallowed & misguided passions that the Idols & Moreahs of these Islands are burned with fire, the priesthood of superstition is abolished, & the religious taboos are at an end. "This is the Lord's doing & it is marvellous in our eyes." - The Lord has triumphed gloriously - His own arm has achieved this victory over the gods of the heathen. Before he allowed us to see the altars of abomination, he prepared the way for the march of truth over the ashes of Idols & the ruins of temples, & removed the grand barriers to the introduction of christianity. Tamaahmaah was exceedingly tenacious of his religion, probably as an engine of government. At his death the first Chief who is called Billy Pitt, renounced Idolatry & broke Taboo. But it was some months after that event, and shortly after our embarkation, while Zion was interceding with the Heaver of Prayer in behalf of these long lost Idolatrous Islands that the king and high Priest together gave a more decisive blow to the delusions of Idol worship, by renouncing it publicly & declaring that there is but one God that can serve & do us

good, & that he is in heaven. - The high priest with his own hand set fire to the moreah, and the king began to eat with women as in christian countries. This was followed by great numbers. One powerful chief refused to destroy his gods & break taboo - Though public orders were issued, & sent even to Atooi to abolish Idolatry. This chief raised a rebellion in Owhyhee & approached the seat of government with a disaffected party & with hostile intentions. He was met & killed in battle, & his party overcome, with the loss of 40 or 50 men according to some accounts. This was the principal contest. There was no disturbance in any other Islands; but all are now in peace. Tho' there is still a disaffected party, the change of government, the war, as they call it, the maintenance of a soldiery at Kirooh, it is said have contributed to impoverish that Island. Though the country about Kirooh is almost destitute of arable land, of wood, & of good water, yet we considered it a station too important to leave unoccupied at the present time. On the 12 April, Brother Thurston & Dr. Holman (at the king's request) & their wives, Thomas Hopoo & Mr. Tenncoi landed & took up their residence there, to commence their work under favorable circumstances. The rest of our number proceeded immediately to Woahoo, where we hope to have a permanent & principal station. We reached this Island on the 14 April, & on the 19 we disembarked & took up our residence here on the day which we had agreed with our brethren at Owhyhee to observe unitedly as a day of thanksgiving, for the distinguished mercies which had been bestowed upon us by the liberal hand of Jehovah since we left our native land, & for our happy landing, our kind reception, & for our prospects of a peaceful & permanent residence, & immediate & extensive usefulness among the heathen. We now occupy one house of Capt. Winship's and one of Capt. Lewis. The king has given orders to the head chief on this Island to build us houses, & he has given us the assurance that he will begin the work soon. As the Thaddeus proceeded to Atooi, Brothers Whitney & Ruggles proceeded thither to accompany Geo. P. Tamorii & to introduce him to his Father, to make known our business & the pleasure of the A.B.C.F.M. to interest the chiefs & people there in our object, to explore the Island & prepare the way for planting the standard there, also as soon as divine providence will permit. Their wives remain here, & they are expected to return next month. Tho' the king expressed some apprehensions, that on account of our great number we might be burdensome or dangerous, yet I believe a preacher might be stationed on every Island of this cluster in a very short time, and find little opposition in commencing his appropriate work. We are not now authorized to send for more missionaries, nor should we think it prudent now to invite them, but we hope these Islands will soon all be blessed with preachers & schoolmasters, & this whole nation civilized & evangelized. - Pleasing as are our hopes, & flattering as are our prospects, we shall nevertheless find enough for the trial of our faith & patience, while we have to struggle with ignorance & jealousy, avarice, idleness & licentiousness [fostered and patronized as they have been by some who seem to have escaped from the light & the restraints of the gospel] + Subilentiony We are happy to say that we have found friends here both from Europe & America, who have shown us no small kindness. - Yesterday I had opportunity to send letters & pamphlets to our Brethren at Otaheite & Eimeo, by the Clarion, Capt. Gregsby - An American Brig - Today Capt. Pigot, of New York, & Capt. Starbuck, master of an English Whaleship the L'Esigle, now in port, are unitedly circulating

a subscription paper for the purpose of establishing here a school fund for orphan children. They appear to be real gentlemen, & really friends to our cause. Capt. Best, master of an English Whaler, ^{who} has treated us kindly has left this harbour today - Messrs. Greene & Scoville, Holmes & Manine & others we might name among our friends, & we would by no means forget the particular attention & friendship of several of the officers of the Thaddeus. Mr. Hunnewell is a neighbor to us for the summer, till the Brig returns from the coast. As Capt. Starbuck has offered to take letters, and forward ^{my} as soon as possible we have thought it best to furnish him with a packet, though we hope to have a more direct conveyance for our journals and letters which we now resume.

I have preached five times since we made the Islands, twice on Board the Brig, & thrice in my own borrowed house. - "The Isles shall wait for his law" furnished me with an interesting theme for the first discourse at Owhyhee, & "Behold I bring you good tidings, &c" for the first at this Island. We have a considerable audience here of Americans & Europeans. We hope the gospel is not sent in vain to them. Our singing drew tears from the aged eyes of Mr. Holmes, who had not heard one of the songs of Zion for 20 years before. We are all now enjoying good health. But we look forward to the days when another physician or two will be needed. We wish you to send us one as soon as possible; one who has the heart of a missionary & the skill of a physician of liberal education. - I purpose to write you by every opportunity, & to look to you for counsel & efficient aid in our pleasant & important work.

I am dear Sir, yours in the gospel of our Lord,

H. Bingham.

P.S.

Mrs. B. the friend of my heart, & the dear help ^{meet} ~~mate~~ whom divine wisdom & goodness made for me, & whom ^{kind} providence brought to my bosom, desires to be affectionately remembered in cordial salutations to you Sir, as our patron, counsellor, friend & father & to your dear Lady as a sister & fellow laborer in the vineyard of our Lord.

H.B.

To: Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D.
Salem, Mass.
United States of America.

*Politeness of Capt. Starbuck
of the ship Eagle*

From H. Bingham.

Rev. Hiram Bingham
Nov. 27, 1821 *m. B.*

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 150

Hanarooroo, Woahoo,
July 23, 1820.

Dear William Tennooe:

Painful as is the duty of this Church to withdraw from you the hand of fellowship, & to consider you as no longer a member of this consecrated body, yet the folly and wickedness which you acknowledge you have wrought in the indulgence of your sinful lusts & your perseverance in the broad & downward road, seem unavoidably to require it. As a professed disciple of Christ you have received into covenant with this Church - We as the covenant people of God have watched over you, we have labored to instruct you in your duty - to provide for your wants, to raise you from the darkness of heathenism and the pollution of sin, to make you happy and useful, to reclaim your wandering steps, to save you from the needless reproaches of the world, and to guide you in the paths of peace & holiness and the way of eternal life. But you have violated your covenant vows; you have treated lightly the friendly admonitions of the church; you have grieved the hearts & shamed the faces of all your brethren; you have wounded the Redeemer in the house of his friends, & given occasion to his enemies to speak reproachfully; according to your own confession and abundant evidence, you have repeatedly been guilty of intoxication, by the wicked and intemperate use of strong drink, and you have been guilty of breaking the Sabbath, God's holy day of rest, by absenting yourself from the worship of God, & by spending the day in the open commission of scandalous sins. For these sins, there is, and can be no excuse. The only apology by which you pretend to palliate them, by no means acquits you & justifies your sins, but increases your condemnation. The Scriptures admit of no apology for sin. The crimes of our men can never be the justifying cause of the crimes of another. You dear William have been kindly reprov'd, and faithfully admonished & repeatedly warned of your danger, & affectionately entreated to cease from sin, and repent and turn to God, & to the obedience of his commands. Brothers Thurston & Whitney laboured and prayed with you at Kiaroah & directed you to this place to save you from total apostacy, from temptation to ruin. Here brothers Chamberlain & Whitney have again admonished you & called on you to repent, and required that a public confession of your sins should accompany repentance. They have 'told it to the church', & the church has been but too deeply convinced of your sin and folly, have kindly admonished you, and called you to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance", & publickly and humbly to confess your sins & cease from them, and to renew your covenant vows, & seek divine forgiveness, & by increased humility & fidelity, to engage anew in the service of the Lord, but alas, you refuse to hear them, & give too much evidence that "your heart is not right with God", you still choose the paths of wickedness, the company & practice (hole in paper) the vile, & with hardened impenitence and ingratitude you declare your determination to continue in the course of the same scandalous sins for which you are admonished. Our duty is plain. The Church has but one voice on the subject.

The precepts of our Saviour are clear and decisive. II. Thess. 3.6. "Now we commend you, brethren in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ that you withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly" and in Matth. 18.17, "if he neglect to hear the church let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican". Also Rom. 5.11. "But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator or covetous, or an Idolator, or a railor, or a drunkard, or an extortioner, with such an one no not to eat". Wherefore, in view of your sins and impenitence, & in obedience to the commands of Christ, we have lifted up our hands to cut you off from the communion and fellowship of this Church, to deliver you over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, to express to you distinctly what we now declare publicly, that you are of right, ought to be excommunicated from the Church of Christ. - "Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen & repent. - Remember that God will require you to pay him your vows, & to obey all his commands. - Remember that you have forfeited the confidence and patronage of the American Board, rewarded with ingratitude the kindness and the hopes of the Christian public, by whose care you have been instructed & by whose bounty you have been fed and clothed - Remember too, and "Be not deceived, neither fornicators, nor Idolators, nor adulterers, nor thieves, nor covetors, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God". I Cor. 6. 9,10 -

In behalf of the Church of Christ in the Sandwich Islands,

H. Bingham, Associate Pastor.

William Tannoce

(Copy of the letter of excision, addressed by the Church to Wm. Tannoce & publicly read to him, at the close of divine service. After it was read, it was judged advisable by the brethren that a copy of it should be forwarded to our patrons the prudential Committee of the Board, to give them a succinct history of our trials, and painful duties, with respect to the sad fall & deplorable defection of their unhappy youth. Much as we need the sympathies & counsels of our friends, most gladly would we spare their hearts, and bear the grief, the shame & confusion alone, & forever hush in silence the sorrowful story did the nature of the case admit.

H.B.)

To: Prudential Committee of the
American Board C.F.M.
Boston, Mass, U.S.A.
By the Levant, Capt. Cary

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 151

No. 4

Hanaroorah, Woahoo, Oct. 11, 1820.

Rev. & Very Dear Sir:

First portion of this letter printed 17 Missionary Herald, 217, July 1821.

One of her sons received to her bosom, has forsaken her, & taken "the seat of the scornful" standeth in the way of sinners & walketh in the counsel of the ungodly - despises her solemn feasts & trifles with her sacred vows. - Another on whom she had relied as her solace in affliction her comfort "in sickness and distress" - her counsellor in adversity, & her efficient aid in the great duties of christian life, has become as a broken reed to pierce her hand, the grief of her heart, & the cause of her sorrows. He has like ungrateful son, loaded her with reproaches - despised her remonstrances, shunned her society, lost her fellowship, treated her solemn admonitions with contumelious railing, & for months has trifled with her best feelings, denied her claims to the comforts freely bestowed on her, by her far distant friends, & resolved to leave her alone in a strange land, & to publish an ill report of her laws, her ordinances, her officers & members, & of her faithful attempts to execute the plain & unequivocal statutes of her Lord, with respect to such as "walk disorderly", "with slanders", "railing" & "covetousness". O my dear Sir, it is impossible for you to know how the hearts of the brethren & sisters have been without exception wrung with anguish by the singular, the unexpected, the wild & wicked irregularities, of one who we did hope would establish for himself the high & happy reputation of "Luke the beloved physician". Long before the close of the voyage this little community began most sensibly to feel the unpropitious influence of a most refractory spirit in two of its members, Dr. H. & Wm. T. who both declared their determination not to comply with the principles established by the Board, & expressed to us in the instructions of the prudential committee, for the regulation of our economical policy. Both the Dr. & his wife spoke often of acquiring personal wealth & returning early if they should succeed, to their own country. The Dr. objected to subscribing to our byelaws founded on the above named principles, because he said they cut him off from his original plans. He wished to acquire the means of returning at pleasure to America, & to educate his children there &c. When it was stated to him, that in case it should appear best for him to return, the A. Board would doubtless be responsible for his passage, he replied he did not wish to be dependent on the board for his passage. When he was referred to the general tenure of our instructions, he replied that the manner in which those instructions were given was improper, & that he did not understand them at the time of embarkation, that he had not subscribed them all &c. - Sister H. too, from the time of leaving Boston repeatedly talked loudly of returning to her friends. After three or four weeks she was reminded that while her brethren and sisters were laboring under all the distressing evils of seasickness - at the commencement of a long & painful voyage & of an enterprize so vast and overwhelming, in its responsibilities, she ought not to weaken their

hands & discourage the hearts by thus talking openly of returning. But, that very hint, made the strain louder, & it has been growing louder & louder till this day; and now she assumes the responsibility of the Dr.'s disorderly removal to Mowe contrary to the remonstrances of the brethren, & does not hesitate to declare that if that removal should be the means of hastening the Dr.'s dismission from the service she should glory in the separation. Tho' she assumes that responsibility we cannot consider her as accountable to the mission or to the Board for the Dr.'s disregard of the regulations of the service, nor for his repeated violation of the plainest rules of charity, & breach of his covenant vows with this church. Provided it had been expedient for the Dr. to remove to Mowe, which was indeed opposite to the opinions of all his brethren, we think he ought first to have consulted them on the subject. But instead of this, he made the engagement to go & settle there without consulting even Brother Thurston with whom he resided. When we learned his design we remonstrated (hole in paper) it & he persisted, - Disorderly as the measure appeared to be in itself, we were more grieved that he should lay his plan & persist in it, for going to Mowe, instead of complying with Sister Loomis's request to visit her in her anticipated confinement. - Do not weep over this, God was merciful & turned our tears into rejoicing with respect to her. But you may wish to have the particulars more clearly stated. This we will attend to as soon as we see how the discipline of the church will terminate - Both of them, the Dr. & his wife are under censure. Dr. H. has been three months suspended from the fellowship of the church without a dissenting voice. He has now received the 2nd admonition - Br. Thurston says "it is most manifestly our duty to proceed in our course of discipline with him even to excision if he does not confess his faults & evidence repentance by future amendment"- But my dear Sir I cannot now say more on this point. I hope to write you better tidings soon.

I remain yours with great esteem

H. Bingham

Brother Thurston says in a letter to me on the subject " Your opinion perfectly accords with my own that Dr. H. is the son of the Apostle, "a railer" - "covetous" "disorderly".

To: Samuel Worcester, D.D.,
Salem, Mass.
U.S.A.

Hanaroorah, Weahco, Nov. 2, 1820.

Very Dear Sir:

It is now almost a year since the date of your friendly letter received by the Brig Pedlar, Capt. Meek, on the 23 of May last. It was a very great comfort to us to receive the continued assurance of your affectionate regards, your readiness to comfort us with a letter, & to provide for our happiness & usefulness in the Isles of the gentiles. We are happy to know that we are remembered by those whom we love, & that many of the friends of our Redeemer do not forget to pray for our prosperity & success. May the grace of God be multiplied to them, & the answer of their prayer be sent down upon us, tho' we are unworthy.

Wonderful have been the kind dealings of our heavenly Father with us, since you left the little band in Boston harbor, to launch into the broad ocean, on a great & trying, a (hole in paper) & responsible enterprise; yourself to return to "the loved dwellings of Zion", the bosom of your family, the circle of your able & efficient associates, to labor & pray & live, for the same grand object "the conversion of the world". - The year has indeed been varied with changes unceasing & events to us & the christian world deeply interesting, but we have uniformly slumbered & waked in uninterrupted peace. - We have been allowed to sit down quietly in the midst of the heathen, where, since our embarkation, Jehovah has abolished their Idols & altars of abomination, & here, to preach the everlasting gospel; to begin the work of opening the dark minds of the children of pagans to the dawning light of service & invitation; to tell the poor sons & daughters of want of wretchedness; how christians love them, & pray for them & contribute of their substance, for their good, & send their dear children & beloved friends to live & labor, & die with them to make them acquainted with the great salvation, the dying love of Christ, the character & kingdom of the great and glorious God. This is our happiness - this is our life - God be praised for granting us the privilege - He has so kindly preserved our health, that with the exception of what might be deemed salutary seasickness, we have scarcely had any occasion, any one of us to say "I am sick" - And none except Dr. H. & his wife have been inclined to say, "I am not contented in the work" - If we have had trials they have been less than could have been expected to be found in our new & untried course - Some indeed have been sharp. But we hope they will work for our good. We will not name them as matters of complaint against the providence of God, nor of disapprobation of an oversight in the agents of the foreign Mission School - nor as a ground of any real uneasiness in our present situation: Though the fall of Wm. Tennooe & the certain and determined defection of Dr. H. will cause the christian world to tremble - & make many of our dearest friends to weep, & probably convince the Agents of the School that their knowledge of the defects both of Wm. & the Dr. ought to have withheld their approbation, at least till they should have given more satisfactory evidence that they were true men, & capable of resisting temptation with more firmness - & uniformly disposed to walk in the path of duty & of peace.

The single fact, that animosity was felt & manifested by the Dr. against Tamoree, & Tennooe & Mr. Loomis at the school, which proves to have been deeply rooted, ought to have debarred him forever from entering upon this work in such a state of mind. His refusal to comply with the rules of the school at Cornwall, ought alone to have made the agents hesitate as to the expediency of recommending him to the Board. Br. Ruggles knew that the Dr.'s disposition and manners were such as to disqualify him seriously for the work & he was faithful to tell the Dr. as a brother that he thought it would be impossible without material reformation for him to live in peace with the mission family. His wife is fully aware of this now, & she makes this the ground of her plan to justify a speedy separation from the mission. Though in her declarations on the subject she would imply that the disposition of the other members of the mission is such that the Dr. with his temper of mind can never live in peace with them. And we have no reason to doubt that she has urged him to measures which would hasten his dismission from the service, - measures which she knew would expose him to public censure - She knew that all the brethren and sisters disapproved of his plan to remove to Mowe, & yet she urged his removal - without once asking counsel even of her own brother, or even stating any visible call which they had to go to Mowe. Now she says openly that if his removal to Mowe should procure his removal from the mission or hasten his dismission from the service, she should glory in the separation. I have mentioned this single fact, of their removal to Mowe, not as the grand cause of difficulty into which they have plunged themselves, but as a specimen of what has been uniformly disorderly for many months together. Now this I say - if the agents of the school at Cornwall did know of such a trait of character in the Dr. - though I am by no means competent to advise, they would have been justified in withholding their approbation, at least for a season. I presume however, that they did not know him, but relied principally on recommendations from unknown men. But I forbear. The subject is too painful to dwell on, except when imperative duty demands - All the mission family are exhausted with it & with one voice, much as they need a physician, they would desire the Dr. & his wife were safely landed on their native shores, could they return without doing mischief to the cause of missions. Both are under censure of the church & there is little doubt that the Dr. will suffer himself to be excluded. Do not weep dear sir - the struggle in our minds is over. The fountain of my tears on this subject is dry - They often wet my couch before we landed - The point at which we now feel most sensibly is the interest we have in our friends who must suffer pain for months & years to come - Difficult as our situation has been, I am happy to say that none of us now have what might be considered a personal difficulty or controversy with them. All the other sisters I think have been wise & prudent, diligent & in a good degree devoted to their appropriate work - Br. Loomis is rapidly rising in missionary excellence, appears to be stable minded, desirous of improvement, ready to do good according to his ability - Br. W. we love exceedingly - an ardent, active, faithful brother. Br. R. is devoted to the heathen - & peculiarly acceptable to them, & beloved in the family. Capt. C. has always appeared well, as a man of judgment, patience, meekness, experience, & prayer, but in the late trials in the church has exhibited his peculiar excellence & greatness as a christian. He is a good counsellor. Br. Thurston & his beloved

Lucy are above praise - meek - sober minded - patient - persevering "always abounding in the work of the Lord", being in favor with the Royal family, the common people, foreigners, & the members of the Mission.

Yesterday Capt. Allen, Ship Maro, Nantucket, called & dined with us, visited the school, took tea & offered politely to forward letters the earliest opportunity to our friends. He has today made us a present of oil, tea, butter, candles, dried apples - worth 60 doll. He does not anchor, but sails immediately I send one letter in haste & that to my Dear friend & brother, the treasurer of the Board, happy to subscribe myself his obliged & affectionate friend.

H. Bingham.

P.S.

I thank you for you (seal hides word) our likeness - If you have a convenient opportunity to send them safely to my parents in Bennington, Vt. you would much oblige us & them. Mrs. B. the dearest friend of my heart, joins me in cordial salutations to yourself & Lady -- Remember me affectionately to Dr. Worcester & the other members of the Pru. Com. & Mr. L.E. Dwight - Armstrong & Mr. Taylor.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Boston, Mass.
U.S.A.

From Hiram Bingham
Received Aug. 2, 1822.

Politeness of Capt. Allen, Ship Maro.

Forwarded by the U.S. Consul: M. Hogan from Valparaiso.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 154

Hanaroora, Woahoo, Nov. 19, 1820.

This letter printed 17 Missionary Herald, 215, July 1821.

To: Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D.,
Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Salem, Mass/

From: H. Bingham
E. Loomis

By the Volunteer, Capt. Bennett.
Received June 5, 1821.

9 P reviews to Sept. 1824 V Page 155

My Dear Friends:

Allow me the pleasure to make you acquainted with Capt. Hale, of the Brig Ann, a gentleman who has called on us repeatedly, & shown us kindness, & who will be able to tell you many particulars relative to our situation, & the progress of our work, which we have not time to state to you in writing. You will be gratified to see a man who has taken tea at the missionaries table, in the Sandwich Islands.

Yours with cordiality,

H. Bingham.

To: Dr. Worcester & Rev. Mr. Cornelius of
the Tabernacle Church Salem.

Received Dec. 28, 1821.

Woahoo, Jan. 31, 1821.

Very Dear Sir:

In the pressure of claims upon my hands and pen, I still love to remember you. An English ship has just stopped here for a few hours to take a little water, on her way to Bengal, and with the expectation of writing soon, in full length to the Board by the Arab, Capt. Lewis, now in port, & about to sail for America via Canton, I send you these brief notices to tell you that by the Levant we forwarded 28 pages of our journal to you, afterwards by the Volunteer 44 pages, & we have written 4 or 5 letters to the Sec. since our arrival. We intend to send the remaining pages of our journal up to this time by Capt. Lewis together with a history in detail of the defection of Dr. Holman, with so much of the case of Mrs. H. now suspended as properly belongs to that subject. My dear sir, weep not, nor judge anything before the time. - In a letter to Dr. W. by Br. Whitney, another by myself to him & one to you, & another by Capt. C. to the Pru. Com. we have given you some information respecting some parts of the distressing subject. - By the vote of this body, Brother Thurston & myself are now preparing what we hope will be an impartial history of the case from the beginning to end. The Dr. is at length excommunicated from the church and of course, dismissed from the mission, on the charges of "walking disorderly, slander, & railing" & "covetousness" No doubt has been expressed to my knowledge as to the justness or fall, & regular support of these charges, yes, & only one, Mr. R. has in the end expressed a desire that he might be permitted longer to hold his standing, and even he whose heart is sinking under the affliction has long since wished the Dr. & his wife safely landed on their native shores. - We think our excellent spirit appears in the members of this church generally.

By the Cleopatra's Barge, the Jontar & Lascar, we were happy to receive the communications, supplies, house frame &c which you sent us - Accept our cordial thanks, - & have the goodness to tender to the owners Messrs. Bryant & Sturges the grateful acknowledgements of this Mission, for the very great favor they have so generously bestowed on us. - Our schools are making desirable success; the mission still prospers, notwithstanding its afflictions - the family in usual health. Our Sabbaths pleasant, & the favor of the people & the smiles of providence, encouraging. - Mrs. B. begs with me our affectionate remembrance to yourself & Mrs. E. & your dear children. She was pleased to hear that Mary had been at her Sister's house. Love to your associates.

Yours effectually,
H. Bingham.

P.S. We have raised here by subscription for orphan children to be supported in our family about 600 doll. & the paper is going on increasing well.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., Boston, Mass.-U.S.A.
Received Nov. 10, 1821.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V

Page 157

Woahoo, July 7, 1821.

This letter printed 18 Missionary Herald 111, April 1822.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
No. 50 Cornhill,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

From H. Bingham

Per Ship Beaver Jennings
from Canton. Capt. Comerford, Ship Alexander.
Received Feb. 1, 1822.

P.S. As the original record which I made of these facts was not sent not being copied by brother L. I had supposed before I went to Atooi -- & finding on my return that a few small errors had been sent by the brethren, I thought it desirable to put it in your power to correct them, - or at least to prevent them from appearing in print when you select from the journal.

H.B.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 159

To Jeremiah Evarts Esq.

Permit me, dear Sir, to introduce to your acquaintance Capt. Samuel Hill, of the Ship Packet, as a gentleman who has favored your missionaries in the Sandwich Islands with his polite attention, who offers to forward our communications to you & to render us other important aid, & who would be able to give you interesting intelligence, respecting our situation, & important information respecting these and other Islands of the Pacific, and its adjacent coasts.

He has done me the honor to dine with me twice at our humble table, spent several hours with me, & presented me very kindly with several valuable publications, some of which are from the pen & superintendence of Dr. R. Morrison, China, with whom he has the happiness to be acquainted.

In much haste dear Sir

I am very respectfully,

Your friend & Servant

H. Bingham

Sandwich Islands, Oct. 13, 1821.

Received June, 1822.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V

Page 160

Woahoo, Dec. 25, 1821.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Treas. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

From: H. Bingham

By Brig Pedlar, Capt. Meek, N. York.

Received Aug. 26, 1822.

This letter printed 18 Missionary Herald 320, Oct. 1822.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 161

Woahoo, Feb. 2, 1822.

My dear Brother:

By this conveyance we send various communications, letters, journals, &c. Mrs. B. having prepared by the help of two of her pupils, for her sisters, I proposed to her to send it you unsealed, as a confidential friend - and as one who desires to know all our state & to do us good. With her consent though it was wholly unexpected, I send you her packet open but with no view to the publication of any part - though we do not prohibit selections, if there be anything desired in your view - worthy of public notice. - (Mrs. B. requests me to retract this last sentence) - We thank you for your kind attention to former pages of her journal, as well as to other communications from us.

The drawings of our buildings, I doubt not you will be pleased to see, as well as the letters from Wm. Beals. - Several reasons have induced us to send you the packet open - We wish you to forward to Mrs. Whiting early the single sheet addressed to her, - and when convenient, seal the envelope and forward the remainder of the packet to Mr. Whiting - as directed. - I send you also a letter written by Thomas Hopoo to the aged Swiss Baron Campagne.

Yours in haste,

H. Bingham.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Boston.

By the Paragon

Received Nov. 13, 1822.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 162

Oahu, Oct. 12, 1822.

Very Dear Sir:

We have just received by the Ship Parthian, Capt. Brewster, a letter and a few pamphlets from the Board sent by M.L. Chamberlain - Intending to write you more at length by the Spermo which sails tomorrow, - We send you by the Hamilton a few brief notices of this mission -

We have just struck off 2000 copies of the Spelling Book - a second edition - the first 500 being all taken up - We intend to add at least 8 pages more soon -

I have begun to preach in the language & since I commenced immediately after M. Ellis left, have preached 3 times a week to congregations of 100 to 400 natives.

Capt. C. and family - not very well, now at Atooi - or Tauwai as we now spell it. He is looking for an opening in ??? for him to return to America.

Br. W. is about ready to be examined for License to preach - & has made good advance in the language.

The mission in general is comfortable.

We feel it necessary to ask for a quantity of Brass Rules and furniture for the press - also 300 lower case Roman k's, small pica - and 300 Do Pica - 40 Reams printing paper of the same size as that on which the spelling book is printed, or if it could be as well procured, about an inch wider would accommodate better as it would give a better margin - It should be well secured in boxes to prevent its being damaged. A quantity of thin pasteboard for covers to the spelling books, also cartrage paper, marble paper, & sheep skins for the same purpose - or for backs, and Pack thread, - bookbinder's tools, also may be wanted though Mr. Ellis expects to bring his. A quantity of Ruled paper of a good quality the size of our copied journals & for the same purpose - A box of common Handsaws to procure supplies - Slates, pencils, inkstands, quills, writing paper, letter paper, penknives, lead pencils, &c for our rising school.

These are the things we deem necessary to be mentioned, presuming you will be glad to hear from us even the language of importunity -

We have talked of buying the hull of the Ship Wellington, principally for her plank and beams which are good - for the purpose of building a printing office, and a house. She is offered to us for \$600 in bills on the Board. - Whether we buy her or not we shall need all the lumber you can conveniently send us -

I am dear sir in great haste, yours

Affectionately,
H. Bingham

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Boston, Mass.

Received April 9 1823

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 163

Dear Sir:

It occurs to me that possibly Brother Evarts might catch a moment to read this letter, or Mrs. E. or my Brother Amos B. if he should be in Boston. I therefore enclose it - Please forward it -

With much esteem for you & yours,

H. Bingham

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Missionary Rooms,
No. 69 Market St.,
Boston, Mass.

Received April 9, 1823.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 164

Oahu, Nov. 18th, 1822.

Dear Brother:

It is more than a year since the date of your interesting letter which we received in July last, by the favor of Capt. Nash of the Ship Houqua. We should have answered it before this, but various avocations & duties of a more pressing nature have prevented. We shall always find it a pleasure to communicate with our friends when time can be spared for the purpose.

It gives us pleasure to know that your future labors under God will be directed by the American Board. Should the providence of God lead you to these islands we shall hail your arrival with joy, & welcome you to these shores as a brother & fellow laborer in this whitening harvest field. There is room here & sufficient work for 50 or even a 100 missionaries. We have repeated calls from Tauwai & Hawaii to furnish the chiefs & people with books & teachers. Br. Loomis has lately visited Hawaii & established a school at Kairua, consisting of about 40. The chief of that place, Kalua, or John Adams as he is sometimes called, takes the charge of the school with the assistance of a native from the Society Isles. The governour is anxious to obtain some one better qualified to teach him & his people. Thomas Hopu is now on a visit to that school. The governor is one of the high chiefs of the nation & can speak the English language with a good degree of correctness.

We have printed 2,500 copies of the Hawaiian Spelling-book, containing 16 pages, & we hope to add 8 pages more very soon. About 500 of these books are now in the hands of the natives, & many of our pupils have gleaned all the knowledge it contains & call on us for more. Our hands are full, & we have much to encourage us in our work, even in this land of darkness where the god of this world has ruled for ages with undisturbed dominion. But we trust the number of his subjects are lessening in this as well as in other lands.

We expect before many months shall have elapsed, that the Rev. Mr. Ellis, one of the missionaries in the Society Isles will come to our assistance, as well as a company from our own beloved land. We hope that some of the sons of Andover may be among the number. We feel grateful too that the Lockhart Society of that institution have remembered us. We have not as yet opened a school for the purpose of teaching the art of music; but we shall consider a musical library very valuable to us.

We always find much that is refreshing to our souls - much that is encouraging in the histories of our brethren, who are now laboring in different & in distant heathen lands. We are taught by these same accounts, that the missionary life is a life of trials & of conflict as well as of successful efforts & of final triumph over the powers of darkness. We are frequently apprised

too of the uncertainty of human life. Some of our brethren have been called to their rest, by which we are admonished to gird up the loins of our mind - to do with our might what our hands find to do while the day lasts, for the night cometh in which no man can work. While God is taking one & another from the field of action, those that remain must be the more vigilant & active. - Others must go to fill the places made vacant, & we are happy to find that the favored Institution at A. still furnishes her number of the heathen world.

Into whatever field the providence of God shall lead you, Dear Brother, may the great Lord of missions go with you to guide, strength, support & comfort you, & to render your labors successful in leading wandering souls to Jesus - Our prayers shall ascend before the throne of heavenly mercy in your behalf.

Tell Br. Burnap that we shall exceedingly rejoice should he be among the favored number who shall plant the standard of the cross on the shores of Mexico, & most gladly will we respond to the voice which shall hail us in the language of Spanish America. Tell him too that the Mountains of Hawaii will echo the sound of the gospel trumpet, which may reach them from those distant shores. -- With an affectionate remembrance to friends & to all the missionary brethren whom you may see, we are your brethren & fellow laborers in the service of Christ among the heathen.

A. Thurston
H. Bingham

TO: Mr. Rufus Anderson,
Andover,
To the care of Esq. Everts,
Missionary Rooms,
Boston.

By Ship Balaena, Capt. Goodwill, Nantucket.
Received April 25, 1823.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 166

Oahu, Dec. 28, 1822.

Very Dear Sir:

The Ship Sparton has this moment left the harbour, her declared intention was to sail tomorrow & we intended to send letters by her - I must however barely give you a few brief notices of the mission. We wrote a month since by the Balaena, - since that, Capt. C. has returned with his family from Tauwai - Mr. Whitney has built him a stone house at Waimea, & Mr. Ruggles at Hanapepe. The church has been repaired & enlarged here, & we have commenced building a printing office of stone, and a dwelling house at this place of the same materials - Hopu superintends a good school at Kairua - The business of instruction proceeds as usual. All the family enjoy comfortable health. The refreshing communications by the Rover have just been received - We shall write you today by the Brig Quill Capt. Lewis - We expect to greet our fellow laborers in about 3 months.

The king, Kamamalu, & Pitt send their aroha to the Board.

In great haste, but with cordial salutations,

Yours,

H. Bingham.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Boston.

By Capt. Swain, Ship Sparten

Received Nov. 18, 1823.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 157

Oahu, March 15, 1823.

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.

Dear Sir:

We send you Inclosed, bills on London to the amount of £ 65:14:0 given by Mr. Ellis, for goods which we procured here for him, & we have drawn on you to the same amount in our bills payable to Capt. Chandler or order, from whom we obtained the goods. - Capt. Chamberlain will perhaps take the bills with your indorsement -- You will if you please place them to our credit - & by the first opportunity signify to us whether you will allow us to accommodate Mr. E. in the same manner hereafter should there seem to be occasion for it.

Yours truly, and affectionately

H. Bingham

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Treas. A.B.C.F.M.
Missionary Rooms,
Boston, U.S.A.

Received Aug. 21, 1823.

9 Previous Sept. 1824 V

Page 168

Oahu, March 20, 1823.

Very Dear Brother:

With aching heart and weary limbs I take my pen again just to assure you of my unabated esteem & very affectionate personal regard for you, & of my desire to transmit to you a few pages of my private journal, were it possibly consistent with other pressing duties to prepare them for you. - I should be happy to write you more frequently as a brother, & to write also to your good friend Rev. S.E. Dwight, & many others whom I love, & would be happy to gratify with a line, but my labors for the heathen are too much for my poor frame long to sustain - My eyes are considerably impaired as my writing is done chiefly in the night, when I am fatigued.

I inclose to you a letter to Brother Fisk in which I would also speak to you freely of my own feelings, if you should find leisure to read.

Mrs. B. joins me in cordial salutations to yourself & Mrs. E.- My love to the Professors at Andover when you see them & your associates of the Pru. Com.

Yours in the Lord,

H. Bingham,

To: Jeremiah Everts, Esq.,
Missionary Rooms,
Boston.

Received Aug. 21, 1823.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824

V

Page 168

Oahu, Sandwich Islands,
March 19, 1823.

Rev. & Dear Sir:

As a token of affectionate remembrance of you, I take the liberty to send you unsealed a letter from us to brother King - who wrote us as he was about to cross the Atlantic - and with whose present place of residence we have reason to suppose you may be better acquainted than we are. Presuming that you & Mrs. M. might be gratified to peruse it as intelligence from a far country I very cheerfully give you the opportunity, & must request you to have the goodness to forward it to Mr. K. should he not be with you; - Should he be with you he would doubtless be gratified with the first sight.

With best wishes for your prosperity, I am in haste, but very affectionately

Yours,

H. Bingham.

To: Pres. L.S.Moore, D.D.
Amherst, Mass. U.S.A.

By the Brig Pearl

Received Oct. 22, 1823.

Lahaina, Maui, Aug. 30, 1823.

Very Dear Sir:

I wrote you on the 8th ins. by a Ship bound to Calcuta, informing you of my coming to this place, and of the state of this station & of the mission in general, of its general prosperity, & also of a particular instance of embarrassment here and of sorrow in the whole band in consequence of the departure of one of our number from the paths of truth & purity. I can again assure you that we have occasion to rejoice in the continued smiles of providence, & in the general prosperity of the mission in the various stations & departments of labor, - and we still have hope in the case of Kamohoula, though our sorrows do not cease. Since I wrote he has continued to wander, & rebel, has "lost his bible" as he says, & his hope, & given over the contest with temptation & sin for a season. - By the same vessel that conveyed my letter for you to Oahu, he went thither secretly, & we knew nothing of his design to leave this place till & went in pursuit of him about this settlement, & to my great surprise was told that he had gone to Honoruru. - While there, he shunned the society of the missionaries, called at the mission house but once; attended public service once and then at a late hour; then returned secretly to this place, & before we could have an interview with him, fled as covertly to a distant part of this Island. I wrote to him, kindly exhorting with him, inviting and urging him to return to us without delay, which it appears he received kindly.

The remainder of this letter printed 20 Missionary Herald, 111, April 1824.

To: Jeremiah Everts, Esq.
Missionary Rooms, .
Boston, U.S.A.

From: H. Bingham
Capt. Starbuck, per Hero

Received Feb. 17, 1824.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 171

Oahu, Oct. 27, 1823.

Very Dear Sir:

Though my sentiments on many points of general interest relative to the affairs of the mission are very fully & decidedly expressed in the joint letter of the mission which you will probably receive with this, yet I cannot well satisfy myself without giving you some further hints on some points which could not now be so properly embodied in our joint letter, nor without expressing some of my own private views to you both as my official counsellor & as a private friend. -

My first remarks are with respect to our communications, now ready to be sent, and such as are preparing to be sent as soon as they can be finished by so much care, attention and labor as we can bestow upon them for two or three months to come. -

Our journal is six weeks behind as you see - The unsettled state of the mission, the plans considered, half adopted & reconsidered, &c during this period is a reason why it is not brought up to the present date. The last six weeks has been much occupied in attempting to locate the brethren to their satisfaction & making prudential and domestic arrangements. The next pages of journal will be filled with like matter. -

The narrative of the tour of Hawaii, the report of the exploring deputation, about 20 interesting drawings including a large crater of a volcano now in action, with an appendix on the mythology history, manners & customs of the nation - will form a volume, which will probably be published both in America & England. Should its execution meet the approbation of our Patrons. - All the documents & minutes of that town are by vote of the body committed to Mr. Ellis & myself jointly to prepare such a narrative, for our patrons.

Brother Stewart is now engaged in copying the drawings taken by Mr. Ellis - so that the American copy may in that respect be as complete as the English. It has been hinted that Mr. Joulin of New Haven would engrave gratuitously and drawings from us of Sandwich Island scenery. - Should you conclude to publish the narrative as a volume, you may perhaps avail yourself of that offer to good advantage.

You will not forget that I am now speaking to a personal friend. -

In view of what I have just hinted, we have endeavored not to anticipate too much in our journal & joint letter, but to give so much as may satisfy for the present, or till the full account can be forwarded, which may be some months. In like manner we

passed over the interesting baptism, death & burial of the king's mother Ke-o-pu-o-la-ni And many facts & circumstances connected with her character & the history of the Lahaina Station which will be embodied in a memoir, designed to be sent to you as a Tract for the New England Tract Society, - or to be disposed of at your pleasure. Mr. Richards has the principal charge of compiling that little memoir which will be accompanied by a likeness - Some time may elapse before these two may meet the public eye should they be published at all - as also the last six weeks of journal which indeed may never see the light. Our letter designed as an introduction or temporary substitute for the three, designed also as a kind of commemoration of the fourth anniversary of our embarkation, and as full and condensed a view of the state, prospects, principles, wants, plans, expenditures, &c of the mission as we could well give in one letter - and as we may not for a year or two to come be able so collectively to write you again - I hope you will find room in the pages of the Herald to insert entire (except the postscripts) if it should meet your approbation - I feel warranted to say again, that Brothers Richards, Whitney & Luggles would gladly subscribe to every sentiment & every statement that the letter contains -

On the subject of expenses, Mr. Chamberlain (in whom as an accountant for us I believe you have sent your best) and Mr. Loomis also have with my full approbation written at large both to yourself & the Treasurer - Their letters will accompany this. -

Our memorandum for type &c we have made out with great care, for paper also - We presume both will be answered in due season. As Mr. Chamberlain says "we have opened our mouths wide" but we have done it with the confident expectation that they will be filled - You will not complain if we should hereafter open them still wider in asking for stationary & every sort of material for making books for the people, or for facilitating their progress in learning. - We sent by Capt. Meek to Canton who obtained 100 quires of letter paper, about 30 of which is half the ordinary size, the whole for five Dollars - i.e. 1 Doll. a ream. Capt. Comerford who touched here two years ago in the Alexander - sent us from Canton by Capt. Meek 30 quires of better paper & 15 of foolscap as a present of which these sheets are specimens - Much of which we expect to use in printing should not the 40 Reams applied for sometime since arrive immediately. One ream of good Italian foolscap we have bought at five Doll. which will give an edition of about 800 copies of the hymns, should we use it for that purpose. Our Spelling Book must soon be reprinted, or the work of instruction must be impeded - The want of slates and pencils for the last six months has been a great embarrassment - We were extremely disappointed that the reinforcement brought none - We sent to Canton for them, but we are again disappointed - The people are constantly calling for slates - & we are obliged to tell them we have none - They seek them on board ships and get here and there one. Capt. Meek brought from Canton about 50 - We have distributed heretofore about fourteen doz. slates - Now I have not one for my own private use - But what is 200 slates as a supply for a nation, where every man, woman & child over 6 years - should be furnished with one - Had we slates & books sufficient - the number of native teachers increases so fast - that I should

not be surprized if in three years from this time there should be 20,000 natives who should have begun to read and write. But there may be, nay must be a far less number unless the means are supplied. There can be no harm in expecting great results if we take suitable measures to secure or produce them. The merchants may after a few years supply the people with stationery, but we cannot wait for their slow movements; now, now, is the time. Should you send a large shipment of slates & pencils & like articles, and successive shipments, please give us your advice whether we should give them to our pupils or sell them at a price; & books, also, which we print, for the people. Should a Merchant now offer a cargo of stationery the chiefs would perhaps purchase at a price that the common people could not give - & should the people be very anxious to buy, the chiefs would be likely to monopolize, buy up the cargo, & then put on such a price in the retail as would prevent the circulation or make it extremely slow. True this must eventually regulate itself, but we want a hand in it now.

When the Tahitian Missionaries printed an edition of one of the gospels they divided the edition among the chiefs to be distributed to their people. They were glad of the opportunity, & distributed as they thought best, for instance to a favorite little child that could not read, three or four copies, to some persons too old and blind to read, one or two copies - by which means many who could read & greatly wanted a copy were denied - The missionaries felt the evil & resolved never to commit themselves again in like manner. - Similar evils must be expected & guarded against as well as possible by us. - It is possible then that if the body of the common people are to depend entirely on the merchants for stationery, or on their chiefs, it will be long before they will be generally supplied even if there should be a desire to learn generally prevalent. But if we have it in our power to establish native schools in every district of the Islands and furnish every school with elementary books and stationery, either gratuitously, or at first cost, or a reasonable advance, I think it might give more certainty and energy to our operations, - Suppose then that one fifth of the whole population shall in a few years be furnished each with a book & slate, with ability to use them, - What an engine our press becomes, for urging on the improvement of the nation? Do Sir give us stationery, as well as bread. We cannot live without it.

There is now one more point relative to our communications, & that is on the subject of types - We have asked for a new fount of Pica No. 1 - It is the opinion of Mr. E. and ourselves that that is the best for the first impressions of the scriptures for this people - the memorandum is made out for 24 pages -

We brought with us two founts one of small Pica - which we now use for a Spelling Book. It is a good fount, but rather too small - both as to the size and quantity of type even for our present purpose, and would by no means answer for an edition of the scriptures. - The other fount is Brevier, but worn out in America and useless - and indeed was never suitable for elementary books for untutored readers - I thought these remarks needful, lest you might apprehend that two founts now in our possession were a tolerable supply for our infant establishment - It is indeed an infant establishment, designed to raise an infant nation whose kings, princes & nobles are children, and who therefore want the best of types, & every other means of instruction & improvement. -

It is for us respectfully to make known our wants & wishes, & then leave our parents, guardians and patrons to decide as to their ability or the expediency of granting a full supply of every want and the gratification of every wish. On these points it is proper that I should now be silent. - But if your patience with me is not quite exhausted, allow me to add a "few more last words" on my second topic of proposed remarks, that is laborers & locations. - In attempting to plant two stations on the Island of Hawaii and maintaining the three already planted, we have felt a considerable difficulty from three causes, the want of more men, the want of better men - & the danger of exposing some of the females so widely scattered to be left without medical aid in the approaching hour of sorrow. - Two more men like Messrs. Ellis, Richards, Stewart, Bishop & Thurston would have enabled us very comfortably to occupy five stations. - Had Mr. Ely & Mr. Goodrich been competent to lead a station or to form the half of a station we should in that case felt very little embarrassment at present - When we tried for a while to rest our hopes on them as such, we expected to go on easily, with our plan broad as it was, but after 6 months acquaintance we find ourselves disappointed. Still they stand as high doubtless in the estimation of the mission, as they did in the estimation of the Board when they were accepted or sent forth, to say nothing of the deficiency of their wishes to take & fill the high & important sphere of a missionary's wife. The brethren tried two months to have Mr. E. hold himself in readiness to go to Hawaii, but when after 3 months & a half he was elected by ballot for that Island, he declined, complained that the brethren did not respect his feelings, & expressed a wish that the brethren might know what they were about, & that the vote might be reconsidered - This was accordingly done - Mr. Ruggles and his wife then offered themselves to go with an ordained minister to Waieka in Hido (or Ohido, or as in Eng. Oheedo or Heedo) to assist in planting & maintaining that station till more help might be expected - This was accepted with the expectation that Mr. Bishop would accompany him. Mr. B. was appointed of course, to the mutual satisfaction of the two and also of their wives. - Mr. E. was not satisfied entirely to go to Tauwai without Mr. B. - However Mr. Goodrich then by a vote of the mission was assigned to Kairua to aid Mr. Thurston one year, when his location and that of Mr. T. was to be reconsidered - Mr. T. & his wife refused to accept of such aid as incompetent and undesirable. - But the vote was allowed to stand a few days in hope of a compliance & the Brothers wrote a joint address to Mr. T. endeavoring to encourage him to go forward in what appeared to be the best plan. But twas in vain.

In a full meeting I deliberately offered myself to go with Mr. G. to Kairua for a year. But this was decidedly objected to by the body on the ground that the duties of this station demanded indispensably my attention - Nothing could be done therefore but to decline Brother Ruggles' offer & Mr. Bishop's location was reconsidered - Mr. Ruggles again offered to go to Waieka with Mr. G. provided I would labor there 3 months in the first year. In this Mrs. B. was forward to volunteer & I consented to hold myself in readiness for that service though Mrs. B. might expect to be confined there. It was found that by this time Mr. Ely was resolved not to go to Tauwai till after the confinement of Mrs. E. which would be little less than a year from their arrival, because she would be so far from a physician. - The claim of Tauwai therefore demanded Mr. Bishop's aid - and it was

unanimously agreed that he should proceed to Tauwal, & Mr. Ely to Kairua for a season - To this Mr. E. & Dr. B. & in fact all without exception agreed and appeared to be satisfied - But in these days Mr. E. expressed dissatisfaction in the plan, and tho' Mr. T. was at first quite satisfied with the arrangement as it would allow 5 stations to be occupied without delay - and allow the physician to proceed from Lahaina to Kairua & thence to Waiakea - yet so little aid could in reality be relied on from Mr. E. for the present year that Mr. T. was quite willing to go alone three months to Kairua and then expect Mr. Bishop's aid -

Just a fortnight elapsed after the last arrangements had been made when a very favorable opportunity occurred for a passage to Kairua & Mr. T. embraced it - Mr. Stewart and myself asked Mr. E. "to state to us fully his plans & wishes" & he modestly referred us to the Dr. to answer for him, meaning so far as his reasons for not accompanying Mr. T. were concerned. -- It so happens that no measure taken by the body respecting Mr. E.'s location has met his approbation. Mr. Bishop is waiting an opportunity to go to Tauwal - Mrs. B. being just recovered from confinement. Mr. E. is undisposed of & unordained. - Perhaps his fault is want of ordination. He has from his arrival, and even before, urged the subject of his own ordination with an earnestness & importunity which would well become an obviously more worthy motive - But that subject seems now to be dropped by common consent, & will not probably be acted upon by the mission, or by the ordained missionaries as a body till Mr. E. is well harnessed in his work & well proved.

Mr. E. preaches a good sermon we admit - but we cannot deny that he appears too crooked or unpliant, or unsubstantial in some respects to receive at present the highest trust committed to a missionary - We are waiting to see him take ordination ground, then we shall think it our duty to give him the right hand of the fellowship of the churches - & more especially if you should distinctly recommend it. - We shall pursue a similar course with Mr. G. & Mr. W. both of whom in that respect appear patient & humble. - At least this is my present view of the subject. -

I may have said too much, or in an unsuitable manner. But I cannot withhold from you many things important in their connection with the direction & success of the mission though improper for the public eye - To the trustworthy Secretary of the Board my pen has committed many things which I have studiously concealed from the Dearest Brother I have on earth - To none in America but the officers of the Board would I speak of family trials and personal irregularities unless they were publicly recognised here by the church or the mission as a matter of discipline.

It is proper perhaps now to add that Kamohoula of whom I have twice written you from Lahaina - has been called before the church, confessed to them his crimes, been kindly admonished, and expostulated with, promised to make a public confession, and attach himself to the family again - But he has omitted to make a public confession - & has now been absent about three weeks without giving the slightest account of himself - We hoped he was penitent, but our dependance on his aid is very small. Kupurii (Coopere) has also disappointed our confidence. But Stephen

Papuhi & Richard Karaionulu appear yet to stand firm and our confidence is unshaken - Betsey Stockton appears to be faithful and useful.

My spirit is greatly refreshed and strengthened by brothers Richards & Stewart - and Bishop and their three excellent wives, happily matched & thoroughly furnished - Mr. C. is equally qualified to fill his post and equally amiable & faithful. - Am very happy to have him at my side in attending to the miscellany of this station. - Mr. Ellis is a man of the right stamp - I am happy to labor with him. Mr. L. is rising in activity and energy - & will fill his place well. Mr. Thurston holds on his way - Mr. Whitney now preaching three times a week and superintending 80 pupils - is evidently rising in activity & efficiency - Mr. Ruggles is indefatigable and never has appeared more able or willing than now to subserve the best interests of the mission - The Dr., tho' his wife is the more amiable, is diligent, attentive, sk & active in his profession, & will doubtless prove himself a valuable member of the community, though he needs more patience & less fretfulness. Indeed his services are quite indispensable - & the principal difficulty lies in applying them when they are most needed. Should not some preacher or preachers come out acquainted well with the art of healing, another physician will be needed.

Mr. R. & Mr. S. value very much the slight acquaintance which they have with it, - And I am sure the slight attention that I have been compelled to bestow upon it since I came here - had it been given under a proper instruction, would have been in my estimation of very great importance.

The Sandwich Islands in the view of our friends at such a distance dwindle to a point - but in our view as well as that of the people, they possess considerable extent - & when the mission family is scattered through an extent of 250 miles - with such doubtful & unfrequent means of communication, how often the aid of a Physician may be wanted when it cannot possibly be enjoyed if all the medical skill is vested in one man or two.

Mr. Richards has named a student of Theology at Andover acquainted with medicine & fired with the missionary spirit - perhaps he can come without delay -- I should not be surprized but gratified to see a cousin of mine now at Andover, Luther Bingham, come out in another reinforcement, and Rev. Ralph Cashman if the late discipline of himself & wife our sister has prepared them for this work.

But it has been my principle to ask no man to come to this field - as it is impossible to know their views - & my invitation might have some undue influence - The Lord will provide. I have no doubt that he will bring forward men when they shall be wanted by the Board, & the great difficulty will be rather in rejecting than accepting, when selecting proper recruits. By proper, I mean the best that can be found.

Jonah & Paul were both appointed by the Lord to go and preach to the heathen - The one was ready to prefer his own reputation to the salvation of a great city - The other counted not his life dear unto him that he might testify the grace of God & that Christ's

glory might be promoted - The former was a complainer at his post, exceedingly fretful & angry at disappointment - & actually set a higher value on his gourd than on the growth of divine knowledge & the fruits of righteousness in a great nation - The other cheerfully suffered the loss of all things and counted them but dross for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus the Lord - How clearly evident it is that Paul was the best missionary. We do not ask for any better than he. Should any more holy, active, faithful or devoted than he be sent, the rest of us might turn Jonah's if we are not such now. You see how large a letter I have written unto you with my own hand - hope I have not made you sorry by its prolixity - Beg the mantle of charity to be thrown over all.

Mrs. B. joins me in very cordial salutations to yourself and Mrs. Evarts - To your associates of the Prudential Committee whom I should be happy to address individually, have the goodness to tender my affectionate regards -

With increasing confidence, esteem and love, I am Dear Sir, very respectfully

Yours

H. Bingham

P.S. Dear Sir:

In a hasty & very imperfect picture of the mission family, these familiar faces were left out, Hapu, Honorii & Sandwich - Hapu & his wife have for many months lived at Kairua & are expected to assist Mr. T. & his wife. Thomas has once or twice, we are grieved to say, been guilty of intoxication, but still appears to love the work of the mission, and promises to be useful. Honorii appears to be unaltered, & we believe exerts a good influence - he is now attendant on Kamamalu the queen. Sandwich has given the brethren at Tauwai some trouble, but has done better the last season, has taught a school patronized by the Governess of the Island. - All that need to appear in the group I have with rude hand presented. - I have set down nought in malice, nor attempted to extenuate, or dissemble, or mislead. Feel sorry to trouble you Dear Sir with our little affairs, while the weighty concerns of the Board fill your mind & hands, & the wants of the world claim your daily attention - I can sympathize with you, tho' in my little sphere.

H.B.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Missionary Rooms,
Boston, U.S.A.

By Capt. Birch, Ship Stanton
Received April 27, 1824.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 175

Oahu, Nov. 8, 1823.

Love to you Mr. Evarts:

This is my communication to you. I am thankful to you for your kindness towards us in sending hither the teachers of learning and of the word of Jesus Christ, the means by which we here are to be enlightened. Very great is the goodness of them to instruct us in the (hole in paper) way that reaches up to heaven (hole) plan exceedingly good. Not all the people of Oahu here are learning the good written word of salvation. Hereafter perhaps will arrive the happy time that all the people of all these dark islands will learn the word of Jesus Christ.

Very great affection to you.

Keariiahonui
Son of Taumuarii

Nov. 10, P.S.
Dear Sir:

The above is the spontaneous production of a pleasant young chief from Tauwai, whom we have regarded & designated as a kin sman of Taumuarii. He here styles himself his son - Taumuarii allows the relationship, of course we cannot dispute it. - He was taken away from Tapule (Tapoole) by Kaahumanu and brought hither by her, we hardly know in what capacity. - He is in our estimation very interesting, and apparently as amiable as King Taumuarii. He appears in this letter, as he does in his intercourse with us. At his request I subjoin a translation & forward it to you, with kind salutations.

H. Bingham

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Boston, U.S.A.

By Capt. Coffin, Ship Ganges
Received April 6, 1824.

Honoruru, Sandwich Islands,

Nov. 21, 1823.

Very Dear Sir:

The occasion on which I write you at this time is new & singular, interesting & important, it is the departure of the king Tamehameha 2nd with a few attendants to visit foreign countries, particularly Great Britain & the United States of America.

He has sometime cherished a desire to see those countries of which he has from his childhood been accustomed to hear many interesting things, but which from the scanty means allowed him, he must have very imperfect & inadequate conceptions. To gain information, political & commercial, to gratify curiosity, to achieve by the tour something great in his own estimation, & eventually to increase his wealth & power are doubtless the principal objects that come within the scope of his present designs, & were he to be attended by a competent guide & interpreter much doubtless might be gained by the tour for his own good, for the benefit of the nation, for the direct aid of the mission, & the advancement of the cause of civilization & christianity in these Islands - & we would fain hope that an additional impulse might be given to the cause of missions both in Europe & America by the visit of this young Ruler who has but lately cast away the Idols of his fathers & of former generations & kindly patronized the teachers of Christianity now laboring quietly & successfully in four principal islands in his dominions. He desires to have an interview with the King & court of England, to obtain some advice, & perhaps assistance, to enable him the better to govern his own people & to maintain a better regulated intercourse with foreigners who visit or reside in his islands.

Capt. Starbuck of the L'Aigle, South Sea Whaler, well known to the friends of the mission, proposes to take the King to England & has taken on board his baggage & \$25,000 specie to bear his expenses & purchase such articles as may strike his fancy for his own use or for distribution among his favorites on his return, though from the circumstances under which he goes, it would not be strange or unthought of by his chiefs if he should return without money or goods, & in no small degree involved in debt.

The principal chiefs at his summons have been assembled at Lahaina & are now at this place to deliberate on his departure, to make arrangements for the administration of government during his absence, to settle the succession in case of his decease, & to express their united views as to the business to be transacted by the king in his tour.

When the design of the king to embark in the L'Aigle for England was made known I was early & strongly impressed with the importance of his being accompanied by one of us, to watch over him

on his passage & during his visit to introduce him to such company & such scenes as would be likely to be useful to him & to guard him against the opposite, to aid his inquiries, to communicate to him important information on any subject that might come under his notice, & especially to act as interpreter for him in the transaction of any important business between him & foreign governments or individuals, & to communicate more-over to Missionary Societies & others, such information respecting the state of the islands as might be eagerly sought wherever the king may go, & to obtain also many facilities for the more rapid & successful prosecution of the Missionary work here. Deeply impressed with this subject I made known my views to Brother Ellis & was happy to find, that he without any knowledge of what was passing in my mind had taken the same view of the subject. The same day we had a request from Kaahumanu, Karamoku & Boke to attend the deliberations of the king & chiefs on the subject of the king's proposed tour, and Boke expressed an earnest desire that a native teacher might be furnished by the Mission to pray with them, teach them & act as an interpreter. Two days after, on the 11th inst. Mr. Ellis & myself went in the D'Aigle for Lahaina to assist in the deliberations, to make arrangements for accompanying the king, or if that should be denied, to write letters by the king to our patrons both in England & America. We arrived there in the short period of 23 hours, & soon laid the subject before Karamoku & Boke, who approved of our views. At evening after singing a hymn, & conducting evening prayers at the king's we held a communication for half an hour with the king by means of the Slate & pencil. We first proposed that in case he should go to foreign countries, one of us should accompany him as a teacher & interpreter. This he replied readily was agreeable to his thoughts & wishes. We then signified our wish that Mr. E. should be the one to go. Here it may be proper to notice another set of facts or chain of providences independent of these but leading in the same direction. Mrs. Ellis has for a considerable time been laboring under the distressing influence of disease which in the opinion of Dr. Williams & Dr. Blatchely & others, renders it desirable for her to visit her native land with a view to a change of climate & to more able medical aid than can be obtained here.

Mr. E. desires also to place his four children under the care & instruction of their friends in England. He thinks it important also to consult with his patrons on the subject of their carrying on in conjunction with the American Board missionary operations in these islands.

These considerations, together with the fact that the king sails directly to England, with a conductor whose views in taking the king & his company to London, it is believed are entirely secular & sinister, render it doubly important that Mr. E. should go. To the suggestion of our choice in the case, the king replied, "that is with you; as I am going to Britain it is well for Mr. E. to go; but were I going direct to America I should then wish Mr. B. to go".

The morning of the following day we continued our intercourse with the king on the subject of the tour, recommended to his attention such things as we thought needful, obtained his full consent for Mrs. E. & the children to go with him. He freely offered to pay Mr. E's passage, & Karamoku offered to pay the

passage of his family & directed Mr. E. to apply to Capt. S. to learn what accommodations he could afford them. What then, you are ready to ask was the reply of our once obliging Ship Master?

At first he said he had not room, & declined at once. Mr. E. unwilling to take his final answer, left him & requested Dr. W. to converse with him. Dr. W. who had before recommended Mrs. E's visit to England on her own account now very kindly proposed to the Captain to give up his own state room for the accommodation of Mr. E. & family. This did not avail. The question was referred back to the king, who said there was no want of room as the ship was large & there were but 8 of his party to go. The following morning the king & chiefs being assembled called in Capt. S. to finish their engagement with him respecting the passage, wishing to stipulate for themselves & for Mr. Ellis & asked what compensation he should ask for conveying the king & his suit to England - he replied that he should ask nothing; but he should expect some facilities to be granted to the ships of his owners in recruiting at the islands - he had also suggested that his owners might charge something for the passage when they should arrive. The king then requested that the Capt. would take Mr. E. He declined. Then the king & Karaimoku urged him & offered to pay in dollars what he might ask for himself & family - He still refused to listen saying 'he did not want money' - 'he was not authorized to take passengers for money', in short, it was impossible, & 'it was no use to talk about it'. - The king & chiefs as well as ourselves were much disappointed & grieved at this opposition - and the more, as the Capt. had given encouragement to Boke the evening before that he would take Mr. E. All seemed exceedingly desirous that he should go - & none the less for the apparent opposition. Karaimoku said at once this is in consequence of the foreigners at Oahu, several of whom had just arrived & it is known that a majority of the traders here would of course, & actually do oppose the plan of Mr. E's going with the king & exert their influence with Capt. S. to hinder it - Some of the chiefs said ironically "We should be too much enlightened if Mr. E. should accompany the king" Boke whose hopes had been uncommonly high (for him) said "I feel just like being sick at Mr. E's staying here." - Mr. Marin (Manini) the Spaniard said it would be more credit to the nation for the king to fit out two of his own vessels & go by the way of Port Jackson independent of Whale Ships - Capt. Adams & Capt. Sumner, English commanders of native vessels, recommended the king's going in the Cleopatra's Barge. This the government seemed half resolved to do rather than leave Mr. E. behind. As Capt. S. was retreating from Court I came to him & asked if I might speak with him - At which he very readily lent me his ear. The subject of my remarks in a half an hour's brisk conversation may be sufficiently expressed in one period.

I do not wish to interfere at all in the business in question, it is with you to say whether you can take Mr. E. at the king's request or not - but as I understand you propose to take the king for his good & the benefit of the nation, I beg leave to ask if he would not be more likely to secure the proposed advantages of the tour, by taking with him a competent interpreter who could make known the wishes of the king to the English Government &

their views to him; who could correctly translate any written communications between him & them or others & give satisfactory information respecting the state of the island, than he would to go unattended by such an interpreter on whom he could depend? The amount of his answer was, "The king will want for nothing in England - I expect to be able myself to speak his language when I reach home - Capt. Jack can make me understand in English whatever he wishes - besides I mean to take an old resident with me, well acquainted with the language - All I want of an interpreter is one that shall say what I tell him - I do not want Mr. E. to go - I cannot take him. I am willing to give up my whole time to wait on the king in England & even to entertain him at my own expense".

Thus our discourse ended, for I could not say to him, we fear the king will not only miss the advantages which are desired, but he led into many temptations without restraint, will be kept as much as possible from the house of God & the Society of the pious & devoted children of God who would seek the salvation of his soul & the conversion of his people - that instead of increasing his honor - his wealth or power, he might have his money swindled from him at the bar room or the gaming table, his character low as it is, disgraced by scenes of riot & debauchery, & get such unfavorable impressions as to the purity & piety of civilized countries as greatly to retard rather than facilitate the progress of civilization & christianity here.

The king & chiefs however resolved still to urge the Captain to take Mr. E. & if he should eventually refuse, they would try to send the Cleopatra's Barge. Thus the matter stood till Sunday noon, when the king after attending the morning service was invited on board the foreign vessels laying at Lahaina, & the afternoon was spent in drinking & firing - & the evening exhibited the disgusting spectacle of white & red men tempting & tempted under the levelling influence of the inviting, inebriating bowl. Three full days the king continued in that state unfit for business. On Tuesday agreeably to former arrangements, he & his attending chiefs, Mr. Ellis & myself, and a considerable number of other persons embarked together on board six different vessels, the L'Aigle, the Princess Mary Capt. Clark of London, the Cleopatra's Barge, the Waverly & two schooners & came down in 10 hours to this port. Kahunanu had come down a little before. Gov. Adams also to prepare provisions for the voyage of the king, which are now going rapidly on board the L'Aigle, which is expected to sail in a day or two.

All the brethren at this place & at Lahaina are decidedly in favor of Mr. E's accompanying the king but the inflexible opposition to it obliges us to give it up & wait to see the Lord bring good out of apparent evil.

The king takes with him the Queen Kamehamaru (generally called in our communications Kamamalu) for whom Mrs. B. & Mrs. Suggles have just finished two rich & elegant dresses of damask silk and figured satin, crimson, yellow, pink & black, that her apparel may be in some sense suitable to her state & her rank when she shall appear among strangers. Gov. Boke & his wife Tweene (or as we now spell it Twini) accompany the king - The other attendants selected are Capt. Jack & Manula# two native commanders of native

Lah-noo-e-ah, the last half of the word resembles the sound of the four last letters of the word Hallelujah.

ves sels who speak a little English - Kuanaca[#], the king's weigher of Sandal wood & James Young, son of Mr. John Young, who also speaks some English. To say nothing of the last individual, the company is well chosen, & it is greatly to be regretted that the king & his suit cannot be accompanied by Mr. E. the want of whose important aid can in no way, to human view, be supplied.

We still hope Divine Providence will open the way for Mr. E. to meet the king in England & to accompany him in his visit to the United States should he go there.

How I should rejoice personally to introduce our royal pupil to you, my Dear Sir, & your associates, to those Associations of Good men who take a lively interest in his welfare & that of his nation. How I should be delighted after a visit in Boston, to conduct him & his interesting company through Hartford, Cornwall, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia to Washington, up the Hudson & the Western Canal to the Great Lakes & the falls of Niagara which he has a special desire to see - introducing him to as many of the good & great in our beloved country, & making him as fully acquainted with her manners, her character & privileges, her civil, religious, literary & charitable institutions, as the period of six months would allow. But this I cannot expect. And should the king arrive in America without an interpreter & guide, you Sir, will doubtless do what is in your power to make his visit profitable & interesting to himself & to the Christian public, to us & to the nation which he rules.

Capt. Chamberlain with one of his sons might render important aid should they be ready to assist you as interpreters, or some one of the Sandwich Island boys in Cornwall.

The king as you are aware has mercantile acquaintances in Boston & its vicinity who would doubtless be forward in their attentions to his Majesty, & who would doubtless be glad to direct him in a way to promote their own & not his advantage & having some acquaintance with his language & habits, would be able to entertain & influence him & his attendants in no small degree.

Added to this, the liberal sentiments of so large a portion of professed Christians in Boston, I should fear, joined with the influence of the worldly spirit in the Church of England, would lead the king to believe what Capt. S. tells him is true, that our inculcating morning & evening prayer in families, & attending the Wednesday evening lecture is over & above what the Bible requires, & what Christians generally practice, & that Sunday is the only day for attending the public duties of religion. Boston with all its institutions & its most efficient & indefatigable friends of Missions is not the first place which I should select for the conversion of this young heathen Ruler.

Yet God may have chosen that as his very birthplace, & may now be pouring down his Spirit there with some reference to so signal & desirable an event as the conversion of a king. Or he may be

[#]Koo-ah-nah-o-ah, - The nao resembles in sound now.

listening to the prayers of the pious in Boston & other parts of our country with the kind design of showing them, even in the flesh, the work of divine grace on the heart of the chief Ruler of the Sandwich Islands.

To convince the king that you seek his best good as a friend, to make him (hole in paper) that you are as deeply interested in his welfare as you really are, would be an incalculable benefit to him, & doubtless greatly aid the cause of missions here & elsewhere. But you need not any hints of advice from me on those points on which I am accustomed to expect them from you - For I am well assured that if the king should come within the reach of your personal influence as he has been within ours, you would labor with more wisdom, zeal & faithfulness to guard him from every evil, withhold or withdraw him from every snare, to urge on his improvement & lead him to the Savior of Sinners, the King of kings & Lord of lords. Should he find his way thither, to your kind care & Christian attentions I desire to commend him & to the watchful Providence of God & the Word of his Grace.

Hiram Bingham

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V

Honolulu, Jan. 12, 1824.

Dear Sir:

To this duplicate of a letter which I forwarded by the L'Aigle by way of London, I am now able to add some important particulars connected with the subject of the above. On the 27th of Nov. last the necessary preparations being completed, the king and his attendants took an affectionate leave of his people, and embarked on board the L'Aigle and sailed for England. - The people thronged the beach as he entered the boat - & their loud weeping mingled with the wailing of cannon at his departure - His principal chiefs (politely) accompanied him on board and took a respectful and affectionate leave of him and his attendants.

Mr. Ellis failed of the opportunity of accompanying him & has found no opportunity to follow him - Capt. S. however took John Rives a Frenchman - heretofore an interpreter for the king - but lately much out of favor. -

The desire for instruction & the prayers of our work has, we believe, been increased among the people since his departure.

With very affectionate salutations to you and your associates, & with the hope that the friends of the mission in other lands will make a happy use of the king's interesting tour, I remain most truly yours,

H. Bingham

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, U.S.A.

Received July 13, 1824

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 179

Oahu, Jan. 1, 1824.

Very Dear Sir:

Another year dawns upon us in peace. It will doubtless contribute to your happiness to learn that we are blessed with so much health, & comfort, strength and courage, means and opportunities for usefulness as to hail the new year with joy to bless God with thankful hearts for crowing the past with prosperity & cheering the future with hope, & thus to pursue our course with alacrity and rejoicing.

I send you by the Paragon the first 12 pages of an edition of Hawaiia Hymns prepared jointly by Brother Ellis & myself, for the use & benefit of the nation especially for the public worship of "Jehovah" (the acknowledged God of this nation) "the great God of heaven & earth" - The work will contain about 60 pages, & we intend to print 2000 copies - Our stock of paper is rather short - Hope to be supplied soon. Applications are daily made by numbers of the natives, for copies of the Spelling Book of which we wish to print a new edition as soon as we receive the paper sent for nearly two years since, - Nearly 2500 copies have been distributed - Many of the people who beg for books we are obliged to deny - About 70 have applied during the last three days, & we have given out about 2 copies to each 5 persons. One young man asked me for a book yesterday, & I inquired of him who his teacher was - He replied "My desire to learn, my ear, to hear, my eye to see, my hands to handle, for, from the sole of my foot to the crown of my head I love the "palapala"".

Another said, "all the people would learn if they could get books;" Many have applied for the hymns long before the first sheet could be printed -

Some of the chiefs and others are beginning successfully to acquire the art of arithmetic -

The book, pen & pencil are rapidly superceding cards and other amusements of the people.

Tipling shops are shut, & drunkenness discountenanced by the highest chiefs, & labor and sport on the sabbath prohibited to some extent.

Kraimoku & John Adams are among the foremost patrons of our cause. Taumuariri & Kaahumanu are particularly favorable. At the four principal islands the work goes on without interruption. Mr. Thurston is now established again at Kairua where under the special patronage of Gov. Adams a large & convenient house for public worship has lately been opened.

While writing this letter we hear a favorable account both of that

station and the station at Lahaina also - Brother W. has lately visited both those stations & this also & returned to Tauwai with increasing courage, willing to maintain that post alone, till the Board can send him aid, which we would fain hope, will be soon.

Br. Ellis who is indefatigable, will if he remains here, be engaged with (hole in paper) all the public duties of this station, (hole) in preparing books for the people - We hope ere long to commence jointly the translation of one of the books of sacred Scripture. -

But should Mr. Ellis return to England on account of the feeble state of his wife's health, to be absent a year or two, this work will devolve on me during that period, - But in that case so much of the miscellaneous, & secular concerns of the station will be entrusted to Mr. C., Dr. B. & Mr. L. that I shall hope to go on with courage & cheerfulness. I have never yet had a desponding moment on missionary ground, tho' I do not forget the heartsinking that I felt for a little season in view of the work about the time of my appointment by the Pru. Com. to take this untried field - But He who I humbly believe strengthened me then, I trust will continue to strengthen the feeble. And he who has hitherto smiled on our undertaking I trust will continue to bless our efforts to prepare & diffuse instruction for the spiritual and eternal good of such as are ready to perish in the Isles of the sea. To Him alone be all the glory.

Of the secular and pecuniary concerns of the mission, Mr. Chamberlain will give a full account. - I wrote you sometime since by Ship L'Aigle a long letter respecting the visit of Kihoriho to England and America - That letter which accompanied him will probably reach you earlier than this - The duplicate I shall send soon.

With very affectionate salutations, I am truly, Yours

H. Bingham

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, U.S.A.

Received Aug. 27, 1824.
By favor of J.C. Jones, Jr. Esq.

Extracts from letters from Mrs. Bingham to her sister.

My dear friends:

Recollecting the kind interest which you manifested for my dear sister Bingham, when with you last fall, previous to her leaving her country, and also your feelings towards all missions, I take the liberty to send you a few extracts from her letters received Jan. 25.

"Nov. 8th. My Dear Sisters:

All joy on board - a vessel in sight bound to America, not a letter written by one of us. I must say in one short moment, what my friends long to know hitherto the good hand of our God, has attended us. O the sound is bound to Europe, now it is all over. But they have taken down the trumpet to speak with her, so I will keep on. My health, dear sisters, is excellent - perhaps never better, suffered a few days from sea-sickness. My poor husband is kept low yet by continued sea-sickness and it is my privilege to wait upon him all that a rocking vessel will allow. Our passage thus far, the Capt. tells us, has been uncommonly rough - but no disaster. I long to tell you all about it - have been writing in my journal today, wish it had been a letter. We have got into latitude 38 - about two thousand miles away. You want to know a word of the state of feeling. Peace, Dear Sisters, peace & tranquility. Verily God is good to me. O to praise him! Love to dear friends, and the friends of missions. How I do want to thank some, many individuals, for their christian kindness to me. A bundle reached me, in Boston containing bed quilt, fine sheets, pillow covers, very good. I studied awhile and concluded from the mark, it was Mrs. - if so, thank her most sincerely - the Lord reward her. - Well, it is over - bound to Europe. I'll keep it I believe, fill it up, and have it ready for the next. Disappointment! in how many shapes they arrive, happy not to have the mind discomposed by them. -

Nov. 12th - The cry again on deck is a vessel in sight. With my pen in my hand, I will run and see if my letters can go now. The sea is so very high. I fear not, even though its course be to America. Our passage thus far has been extremely rough. Mr. B. has not yet recovered from sickness, my own health remains good - a great blessing, but it is a great trial to be watching him with anxiety, and have it out of my power, to help him to many, little comforts such as your closets contain - think of it when you go to them sometimes. Yet after all we are dealt kindly with -

Nov. 15th - A word to time my dear sisters. Our heavenly Conductor is trying us with contrary winds, roughness of sea, & many inconveniences attendant thereon. We have made but little progress, these seven or eight days, while we have been tossed about upon the agitated waters till most every head is drooping. Mr. Huggles is quite sick, many others cannot be called well. My Dear husband still remains like one stupified, while myself, through the same goodness which afflicts them, would feel tolerably happy, could I

as often as one step out of six, feel the floor in reeling around to do a little for them. - "We have many comforts in this little floating prison. Capt. Blanchard is much of a gentleman, - the officers are civil, - disposed to accommodate - our mission family is a valuable one, much assisted, and much comforted, by the native youths who make us water-gruel, with many such things, speaking as occasion demands a word of comfort. Thomas Hopoo, in particular - often has he a word to direct our thoughts beyond our little bark. He is a precious youth. I expect a good little season, when I see him, at our little door to take a seat with us upon the trunks. Capt. Chamberlain promises to be a valuable acquisition to our mission family. We already lean upon him, very much, - it is a great undertaking to transport his young family across this mighty deep.

Nov. 18th - Find this morning peaceful times upon the waters - contrary winds have ceased, but it is a calm which wafts us on but little faster: - our progress is very little. We have a heavenly Pilot, he will bring us into port in due time. Lay our hearts be prepared, to have it that port, the entrance into which is through the gates of death.

Brig Thaddeus - Nov. 27th.

I have one long letter, to my dear sisters by me, but so desirable is it often times to be a writing to them, that I am induced to begin another. I have much writing to my friends, but this does not let me talk to my sisters. Tho' far away I am with you in mind perhaps as much as tho' I were in Hartford. There is not an improvement I make in my little six feet room, with its ten trunks, there is not a pleasant hour in reading, but I want you all to know it and be thankful for me. If there be a cloud I want the melancholy hour to pass away unknown. But with grateful notice of His hand who gives me my mercies, would I assure you, that, no gloom or despondency approaches, and tho' often melancholly will at some moments pervade the mind, at the recollection of the scene of the "days of other years", no more to be found in my path, yet soon, and it scatters and leaves a clear sky, brightened by ??? of scenes which, tho' dark to the eye of sense, shall yet shine in Eternity. So is my heart cheered, my sisters, that I have not yet found one unhappy moment, not one, in which I could have wished to have trod back the steps of the three last months, tho' then I might have buried the whole in dark oblivion. And this, not because I have not yet commenced a life of privation, as you will admit in reading the other letters. A desire that you should know as much of my situation as possible, makes me half resolved to transcribe for you my journal. Still I think it not best. If permitted to behold the cliffs of Owyhee, to hear the jargon, of the natives - to come into the presence of the great Tamahama & something may be found to be transcribed. On casting my eye over what has been written, I find a long course of contrary winds, with seasickness, to be the most prominent features from day to day as it respects outward things. Occasional momentary depressions, from having my best friend in a state of such debility. It is with much comfort, I would that it were gratitude, also, that I can tell you he is fast recovering his health & strength. But for more than thirty long days there was need, rather than looking for support, to stand a pillar myself. None except Mr. Ruggles have been so severely tried - as Mr. B. - none perhaps so little affected as myself - often feel languor and debility, but not as much as

oftentimes in former periods. I think this is the fortieth day, Dec. 1st, of our voyage. Each member of the family now is able to attend morning and evening prayers, and be at table. Our table seems to grow more inviting, as our stomachs become more reconciled to the manner of preparing food. We fair well considering the impossibility of having many things you deem indispensable on land. Sometimes cannot help feeling in the morning that a cup of coffee, and at night a piece of rye bread at Sister's table would relish - most of all do I want a dish of bread & milk. Now Mr. Conant's tin measures, and key rings, going to unlook the water. Mr. B. takes our little bottle and goes for our share, when it is brought down, I have a safe little corner for it in my locker (trunk). Since he has been able to take a hammer I have had a shelf put up, on which by putting a basket and bundle, I can keep our tin basin and cup with our two spoons. I think I looked at it with more pleasure as I was setting them up, than I would in common circumstances, at a closet filled with cut glass and plate. So true is it that a man's life consists not in the abundance he possesseth". The subject of this page will not rank with great ones - but I know my sisters want to hear little things even if not related in a manner which would warrant a transport across the Atlantic.

Dec. 2nd - We feel it to be thanksgiving day - hope we feel that God calls upon us for thankful hearts. Precious truth! that the same God gives us comforts here upon the great waters, as in our native land the same is present to hear our thanksgiving as is with our beloved friends. While we have rejoiced to think of them as keeping a day of praise to their glorious benefactor, - we have felt that surely they would not have more abundant cause for humble gratitude, and have endeavored in a humble way & manner to have our petition & praises ascend with the (hole in paper) obligations, whatever theirs may be, call for praises more than we can give. (hole) together from different parts of our country under circumstances the most interesting, with desires we trust to the same great object, strengthened in the trying hour of separation from those we hold dear, brought safely onward o'er this mighty Ocean with hearts exulting in the hopes of delivering our solemn message to the wretched heathen - well may we say "Bless the Lord, O our souls, and all that is within us, bless his holy name". You cannot know respecting the inward, yet I doubt not you would like to know the outward observance of day. About 12 we assembled in the cabin (the sea being too rough to admit of being on deck) accompanied by Capt. B. and one or two of the mates, when we sung, brother Whitney then led in prayer, after which Mr. B. read the Gown. proclamation, which was found to be on board yesterday, speaking from each paragraph, as well as noticing our individual mercies. Brother Thurston prayed, then concluded with an anthem. About three the bell rung for dinner - it was served up in order (there is always much order at our meals) roast pork and sen-pie. Things were removed, then crackers and cheese. Capt. B. bringing forward some wine, drinking a pleasant thanksgiving to American friends.

Dec. 15th. A sail near, believe we shall send home now. O the thought is pleasant. Mr. Bingham sends love. Adieu - Dear Sisters. What can I say but live near to God, pray for Sybil that she may indeed, farewell, farewell." (Mingling such detached

sentances together. I fear there will be no connection, but the letters were so long it was necessary to abridge them, and perhaps I ought to ask pardon for troubling you with so much as has been already written.

Yours respectfully,
Sophia Moeely

Love to the children, hope they have not forgotten me.

Hadley, Feb. 19, 1820.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Boston, Mass.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 197

Dear Mr. Evarts:

As I have not time by this opportunity to write you, I will give you the perusal of the letter to Jerusalem, which you will please to forward as soon as possible.

We are all well.

I wish you to notice what I have said with respect to additional teachers as though said to the Am. Com. - with salutations to them.

In Haste , yours

H. Bingham.

Aug. 17, 1820.

Dear Sir:

Some alterations in the plans of Capt. Gyzelaar, bearer of these communications, have given us an opportunity to make additions to this packet, & which we should have done had our present circumstances admitted.

Mr. B - broke the seal with an intention of writing you, but was unexpectedly called away, and Capt. G. calls to tell us the Clarion sails within an hour. I am unwilling to close it without the latest date, & I feel that the satisfaction to yourself & many others would not be small, to hear what in the greatest haste may be said in one line, the kind providence of our Heavenly Father still attends us. His kind care is over all his creatures but we have cause, from day to day, to sing of his peculiar mercy. O, that we may render praise, love & cheerful obedience such as become those to whom much is given!

We hope to have another conveyance for letters in the course of two weeks by the brig Ann Capt. Wale, Boston. If you see Capt. G. many particulars might be obtained in relation to us which may not otherwise be communicated. He has been attentive to us.

With respect Sir, yours affectionately

S. M. Bingham

Wohoo, Sept. 26, 1820.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Received June 2, 1821.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 198

Owahoo, Sandwich Islands,
May 4, 1821.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

By favor of Capt. Lewis, Ship Arab which is to leave these Islands in a few days for America, we are again indulged the privilege of writing you from this heathen land. -

Since our last communications to you, Dr. Holman has been excommunicated from this church & his wife suspended from its privileges. The particulars respecting their lamentable departure from the path of duty & rectitude we send you by this conveyance, & which you will find in a separate communication of one hundred & fifteen folio pages, & we presume your patience will be put to the trial as ours has been. Throughout this distressing & painful business, we have greatly felt the need of your counsels, your sympathies & your prayers. We would have given much for one hour of consultation with you & your reverend associates. But far removed from all counsel & aid from our brethren in the ministry & from the American churches, we have endeavored strictly to adhere to the instructions of the Pru-Committee, & we have also aimed to follow the directions given us in the sure word of prophecy - still we may have erred, though the path of duty has seemed to us to be plain. The Dr. & his wife will probably return to their native shores next fall in a whale-ship bound to Nantucket. We are now in this land of darkness & strangers, destitute of a physician. We trust, however, that after having heard from us, the Board will send one or two beloved Lukes, who will be able greatly to strengthen, comfort & aid us in our great & responsible work. Since the dismissal of Dr. H. no discordant feelings or conduct have been experienced among our little number that remain. We could never with so much assurance & with so much emphasis say, we are all of one heart & one soul as at the present hour. In all our disappointments, difficulties & trials we have had light & comfort from on high. No one of our present number, we believe, feels tired of the toils & self denials of the missionary work; but all are willing to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

The health of the family generally has been good, & when we read of the sickness, trials & deaths of some of your missionaries in the East & in the West, we would say, our trials are small. - The voice of promise & thanksgiving well becomes us - The Lord has been good.

We at length succeeded in obtaining permission of the government to set up our house. In putting up the frame we found that it was somewhat injured by being exposed to the sun so long. We were unable to put it under cover. Besides nearly half of the small timbers are wanting - many of the enclosing boards are missing - some of which were used by Capt. B. to our knowledge during the voyage. When the family were landed at this place, Capt. B. wished us to let him have the use of some of the timber of our house

for a temporary (hole in paper) about building his schooner, saying that he would engage it should not be injured & promising also to bring us timber & boards from the coast, when he returned. On these conditions we gave him liberty to take what he wished. The timber on being returned was much injured, some broken - some out & some split &c. But no thanks for the use of it - no explanation & no timber or boards from the coast. Some of the small timber & boards have probably been stolen by the natives since they were landed. Besides, we conclude, that no boards were sent for the roof of the building, at least none have been landed for that purpose. Consequently we find ourselves greatly deficient as to materials for the house. We have purchased of Capt. Sutor 1000 feet of boards, though these will not be half the quantity which we shall need to supply the deficiency. Whether we shall be able to obtain any more is altogether uncertain at present. The waste timber which was sent out in the Tartar will supply the place of a part of that which is missing. Some of the enclosing boards we have already put on to the house, & we could soon finish it as it was designed to be done if we had materials. We have dug a cellar, the whole bigness of the frame & built its walls of mud & straw, which we think will answer a pretty good purpose. We should have preferred stone if we could have procured them.

Our prospects of usefulness among this people we think are becoming more encouraging. Truth is producing a silent influence on the minds of some. The Station at Kirooah has been left since our last joint letter, the King & principal chiefs having removed to this island. He will probably reside here for some years. The heads of government appear to continue friendly to us - our schools continue much the same as when we wrote you last, & the progress of the pupils is truly encouraging. We cannot give the pleasing intelligence of souls converted to God; but there is a seriousness on the minds of some. -

Br. & Sister B. with John Monoree left us about a fortnight since to visit the station at Atooi, for the purpose of strengthening the hands & encouraging the hearts of our brethren there, & of consulting with them & with the king of that island respecting making a visit to the Society Isles. The King Tamoree has generously given us the use of a vessel which he has lately bought & Capt. Sutor has kindly offered to furnish officers & seamen for that purpose. We did hope that Br. B. would have returned before the sailing of the Arab, that we might be able to state something more definite respecting such a visit. A voyage to those islands appears highly desirable, as we should be able to obtain copies of all their elementary books, & much important counsel & information, which would tend greatly to facilitate the progress of our work in attempting to bring the uncouth language of the Sandwich Isles to some form. As the case stands, it is probable that some one or more of the brethren will take a voyage to those islands.

George Sandwich arrived in the Paragon on the 20th of April, in good health. He appears well & we hope he will do well & be a faithful assistant. Monoree & Thomas continue to do well, the latter has done much for the good of the mission. - The heart of the King, we are told, is in the hand of the Lord, & we are not without hope that Shehoheho will sometime exchange his rum bottle for his bible. We cannot too deeply feel the importance of pray-

ing without ceasing for his conversion & reformation. The people tell us, "when the king becomes good, we will be good, but if he does bad, then we shall do bad likewise". We wish all our patrons & friends to feel this subject & to lift up the supplicating voice for the King & for all the people of these islands.

With christian salutations we remain your servants in the missionary field.

A. Thurston

P.S.

Since writing the above Capt. Chamberlain has purchased 1000 feet of boards of Capt. Brown, and we can probably have more if we should need, so that we shall be able to go on with our house.

Dr. Holman is now at this island. The medicines belonging to the mission were mostly in his possession. We sent him a note requesting him to deliver the medicines, books, instruments &c belonging to the mission into our hands. The medicines, or a part of them we have received - He says all, except what he has sent to Atooi - The books & instruments are still in his possession, & whether he will give them up is uncertain.

A.T.

To: Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D.
Cor. Sec. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Salem, Mass.

By the Ship Arab, Capt. Lewis

Received May 11, 1822.

Owahoo, April 4, 1821.

Dear Sir:

We have received a very pleasant, & to us interesting visit from the King today. He was very much pleased with our house which we have just put up & which is partly enclosed. We had much difficulty in obtaining permission to put it up, indeed untill a short time since we had almost given up the hope that we should gain the consent of government for this object. But we have at length obtained our request, & the king seems to be more friendly than before.

There are more ways than one of doing good. Every method should be used to gain access to the hearts of the heathen; that is, every lawful method, & every means employed to raise them from their degradation; & we wish to give those dwellers in the midst of the seas every possible evidence, that the good people of America are combined in laboring for their good - that they would wish to see them wise, respectable & happy - wish to see them live & speak & act like men, like immortals who must stand before God in the day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed.

Unless we can gain the affections of this people, there is but little hope of doing them good by instruction. We wish to awaken the attention of this people to the order & happiness of civilized life - We wish to open every avenue to the heart; that the rays of light & truth may enter in to sanctify & refine the affections, & if this can be done in any lawful way it is doubtless expedient to do it. If by bestowing a considerable favor upon the king we could better gain access to his heart with the truths of the gospel, might it not be proper, nay desirable to bestow it? -

If this mission should offer to the King the present of a good house, do you suppose, Sir, that such an article could be obtained in America? Would not such a present do honor to the cause of missions? We would not wish to tax the treasury of the Board to the amount of such a building, but could not subscription paper be circulated for the purpose, & let every man put down what he can best furnish toward building a house for the King of these islands, or suppose the subject was proposed to an individual, is it not probable that such an one might be found, who would procure & send to the Sandwich Islands, materials for building a three story house in the American style? We think this might be done without much difficulty. -

We have proposed the subject to the King. He is much pleased with the idea of having a house like the good people of America, & we have promised to write our patrons & friends on this subject.

We believe the proposition will not pass altogether unheeded. If the building should be framed before it is sent (hole in paper) it will be proper to have (hole) for a large hall in the second

or third left for the purpose of holding religious meetings. - Many advantages might result to the mission by furnishing this palace for the King. If such a house should be sent it will furnish a purport for more missionaries to these islands. - But we leave the subject for your better judgment to decide upon - You will have the kindness to direct a line to us on this subject. -

With christian salutations, I am yours

A. Thurston.

To: Jeremiah Everts, Esq.
Treas. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

By the Ship Arab, Capt. Lewis

Received May 11, 1822.

Woahoo, Sandwich Islands,
Jan. 31, 1822.

From among American communications I have at length found the precious names of B--d & AP. Much as I have loved & cherished the memory of so dear a sister, yet the intelligence of your devotion to the missionary cause brought with it an interest, a sympathy, & a sacred nearness, such as I have not before felt. O my dear, dear Miss - P. - would that I could welcome you to these whitened fields & introduce you to these interesting heathen. Would that I could again feel the embrace of those loved arms, again enjoy the long solitary walk. My heart thrills at the thought that it may yet be so. Yet I dare not dwell on the pleasing anticipation. In entering, as a fellow laborer, the vineyard of our Lord, he may assign you a station separated from L. - by one half the world's circumference. Be it so then, but wherever you go my heart will accompany you. May Jesus strengthen & support, by an arm which is omnipotent, and by promises which are sure. Should the eastern continent be your home, your thoughts will sometimes stretch across lands & seas, & light on some little specks of earth which rise in the vast Pacific. With a tender feeling and fervent prayer you will look around to find the dwelling place of L---. But whose? Her life is that of a pilgrim. This is the 3rd Island on which my tent has been spread. And my remaining stay here is probably short. In extending our efforts for the benefit of this people, myself & better friends expect to bid adieu to all the comforts of this establishment to yonder consecrated church & on some distant shore commence a new scene of operations. At quiet homes in our much loved native land, missionary trials & difficulties & hardships & privations & dangers and sacrifices may be talked over & anticipated, yet none can know but those who have passed through them. There are, two, peculiar pleasures, joys & hopes to refresh & animate the weary pilgrim. What delightful seasons have I enjoyed in presenting ideas & truths to the dark minds of these untutored natives. Of the whole little circle to command the attention of all as one to see the look of intelligence, of wonder, of gratitude & love has made me ready to exclaim, I am compensated, this is a labour which brings with it its own reward. Five children & youths are now under my special care; two boys & three girls. I cannot tell you how much I love the little learning circle, how much they every day contribute to make me happy. Of these is Lelia, the special friend of our beloved Hopoo. Piously disposed, with a warm heart, ever open to receive instruction, I am never more happy than when with a smile I am daily welcomed to her little cottage. The youngest boy, of six years old, has his daily lessons in the English & Owhyhian spellings, the English language & the testament, and the rapid improvement he is making is surpassed by few American pupils of a correspondent age. The other children of equal promise have lately been received. At this station we number forty scholars. At Atooi between twenty & thirty. The printing press is now in operation; and this language hitherto unlettered has been reduced to form & is now issuing from the press. A small Owhyhian spelling book will soon be completed. Fast as impressions are given to paper, the scholars

seize their language with much avidity & delight. The king and all the chiefs view with increasing interest the objects of the mission, - the dawn of science. And though they are not yet disposed to attend to the worship & service of Jehovah, yet they acknowledge his name & laws to be good. This much they do (and O that Christians would avail themselves of the opportunity) they grant the liberty yea more, ~~express~~ hearty desires that their subjects may be immediately instructed. And nothing now seems wanting but to have missionaries & money to have churches everywhere erected & schools established. In the privilege of becoming co-workers together with God, in bringing salvation to this long lost, neglected people, we rejoice & through much tribulation & many trials, desire to become harnessed to our work & be found faithful even unto death. -

My dear Sister - I know not where this letter will find you. If among B.-d friends give them my love and assure them of the high place they still hold in the best affections of my heart. Perhaps you will receive it on heathen ground. If so, to you I would say, Rise superior to all the trials of this short pilgrimage, keep your eye fixed on Jesus, on heaven & on the infinite value of those immortal souls for which you labour.

In my imagination the image of my dear friend is present before me. I embrace her with an over flowing tide of affection. She reciprocates & says while L. pleads for A. - A. will intercede for
 ---- N --

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Thurston
 to Miss Parker

Received Nov. 15, 1822.

Letters of Mrs. Thurston.

The letters, which the relatives of Mrs. Thurston have recently received, were obligingly communicated to us. They contain many interesting facts. The last date is Oct. 16th.

In a letter of Aug. 31st Mrs. T. says, that residing without any other white female on the island does not increase her anxiety; that her time is pleasantly spent; that two heathen boys in the family are of great use to her; that Henry, the younger of the two, 12 years old, is a dear child, loves to learn his book, & is very bright & promising; that he will come & sit on a mat by her side, & say, "Mrs. Thurston, talk about Jehovah; - talk about Obookiah;" and if, at any time, he sees a tear stealing down her cheek, he tenderly inquires, Aloha mokoah? that is "Is it love to your father?"; that the young prince & little Daniel Chamberlain read together, in words of three syllables, & lessons of easy reading; that two young men in Mr. T.'s school read daily in the Bible; that an officer of a vessel, which touched there, attended Mr. T.'s preaching, not having been at public worship before for 15 years; that a great council had been held, at which it was determined to remove the seat of government to Woahoo, in which event Mr. T. would accompany the king; that there were apprehensions of civil war; that Kehoreho is very friendly to Mr. T.; that Thomas is employed in teaching a chief somewhat advanced in years, to whom learning comes very hard, & who will sometimes break off & exclaim, "Great God of heaven, enlighten my understanding - there is too much dark"; that the missionaries had experienced many civilities from sea-captains; & that the king, though he had suffered his own ardor in learning to abate, was very desirous to have the young prince learn. Kehoreho is unheppily much addicted to intoxication. He appears to have an excellent disposition; but his habits do not promise well.

The captains, who had visited the N.W. coast, declared, that the natives of that coast, when informed of the mission to the Sandwich Islands, expressed an earnest desire, that teachers should come & instruct them also. They said they would give teachers the best they had, that is, fish to eat; and, if they were supposed to be too savage, the teachers ought at least to come upon the coast, & talk with them.

Extract from Mrs. Thurston's Journal.

Sept. 21, 1821. - A week since, while I was instructing the children, a native intoxicated with liquor came in. I soon found my situation perilous. After vigorous exertions I was obliged to quit the house & door yard. Where shall I go? Whither fly for safety? Mr. T. was in his school at the king's. It was a quarter of a mile distant, & the way lined with men. They may offer indignities; but there is no alternative. Fear added wings to my speed; & I was soon without the reach of the destroyer. He pursued me but a few steps; threw after me one or two clubs, & went his way. I returned to the house, my heart filled with sorrow, & my flesh with trembling. The young prince now ran & told Thomas, who communicated the alarm to Mr. T. In 15 minutes the house was filled. Mr. T. came, followed by his whole school, & their numerous train of attendants. They found me bathed in tears. The queens were very sympathizing. With moistened eyes they would tenderly embrace me, join noses, & say, "Nooe nooe aloha", that is I love you much. In a short time after the man returned. Formerly his standing among this people was very high; he was worshipped as a God. At his presence all fell prostrate. But now his conduct drew from Mr. T. a command to retreat from the door-yard. This he refused; when, with the assistance of a cane, Mr. T. quickly left him in the highway. From an apprehension of danger, two of the scholars have since slept beneath our roof, with the weapon of death beneath their pillow. I have ever considered it imprudent to go abroad unattended; but now I find that a protector is necessary to make even home a safe asylum.

Sept. 23. Heard this evening, that there was a prospect of an immediate civil war. In that event, this place will be the seat of slaughter & death. What trials we may be called to experience, what scenes to witness, if situated alone here amid its dire calamities, I know not. I do not feel alarmed. God will be our refuge & strength, a very present help in every time of need.

Washoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, July 20, 1820.

Rev. & Dear Sirs:

Knowing that the interests of this consecrated mission lie near your heart, and that one in your high station should be made acquainted with all its movements, and important concerns, I shall give you an account of my late visit to Owhyhee. Soon after our return from Atooi, it was thought best by the Brethren that some of our number should visit that place for our mutual counsel and advice. I was appointed and accordingly left Washoo on the 2nd of July, and after a passage of five days, arrived at Kirooah, found the Brethren and Sisters in good health, enjoying the common bounties of providence, and many things to encourage & strengthen our hearts in this great and arduous work. Brother Thurston has a small school consisting of the King, two of his wives, his brother, a young lad of about 8 years, & two young men acting as stewards in the king's family. Doct. Holman has three under his instruction; one of the principal chiefs, - the son of a white man residing on the Island, and a favorite native youth. Their schools are thus limited, because the King is desirous to learn first himself and his subjects follow. He is now forward of the rest, having learned the Alphabet previous to our arrival; he begins to read intelligibly in the new Testament; four of the others, his two wives and the two young men, begin to read in the plainest reading lessons in Webster's Spelling-book; & the little boy spells words of four syllables. Brother T. has succeeded in gaining the confidence and affection of his scholars, and his prospects of usefulness are daily increasing. Thomas Hopoo has likewise become much in favor with the Royal family, and promises much service both to his countrymen & the church of Christ. He engages in the work with all that earnest simplicity and zeal, which has long actuated his pious heart. Like Paul in the midst of the Athenians, he cries aloud against the prevailing wickedness, nor do the threats or sneers of the ungodly cause him to desist from what he esteems his duty and his privilege. The King has given Thomas a considerable tract of land, on which he has built him a house near to his own. His Father and Mother live in this house which T. considers as his home, though he spends most of his time with the king's family, and usually eats at his table. - Brother Thurston previous to the Sabbath on which I was there, has preached in his own house; on that Sabbath a request was sent from the scholars that he should preach in the schoolroom. At the appointed hour we went and found them waiting. In prayer, all except the King knelt with much apparent devotion. The text was chosen from Judges 3-20 "I have a message from God unto thee". The preacher spoke slow that Thomas might the better interpret. I have rarely witnessed a more attentive audience; all appeared eager to catch the word of life as it fell from the speaker's lips. To us the service was as interesting as it was novel to them, & our hearts were ready to say, "What hath God wrought"? A few months since, this

place was the very seat of Moloch's empire, and these the worshippers of "Akaouk". A native residing in the king's family, who was formerly a priest of Idolatry and a man of influence, says that before our arrival he knew no God, but he has now found one, whose name is Jehovah, and whose protection and blessing he daily seeks in his closet. We have no special evidence, however, that he is "born of the Spirit". The duty of praying to God, our beloved Hopoo often sets before them, nor does he content himself with this. Every evening the scholars meet by themselves, when he explains the Scriptures and prays with them in their own language. His attention is not confined merely to those of rank. Circles of the lower class daily meet with him at his own house, and bow the knee to the christian's God. This devotedness and upright conduct has subjected T. to much ridicule and hatred. "Most of my countrymen" says he, "are violently opposed to Christianity; but my hope is in God. I trust and believe he will soon teach them better". --- But what shall I say of William. Alas, my Dear sirs, it is otherwise with him. His mild & courteous behavior at first brought him much in favor with the King, and the principal men, & for a short time, he engaged in teaching them; but soon begun to feel that such employment was degrading to one of his standing. He left it, and with others of his countrymen, gave way to temptations and indulges himself in intemperance and Sabbath breaking. The two first days after my arrival, I endeavored to find him, and converse with him. On the third day I succeeded, when he frankly told me that the two preceding days he had been intoxicated, as he had been several times before, & offered as an excuse the request of the King and others that he should drink with them. Brother Thurston and myself warned him of his danger, and earnestly requested him to repent; and after reading to him that part of your public address which was directed particularly to the native youths, committed him to our covenant God. He promised reformation, but as yet we have seen no fruits of repentance. He came with me to this Island. Brother C. and myself have since conversed with him again. He now says he was driven to intemperance by depression of Spirits, caused by a difficulty he had had with Doct. Holman, when the Doct. he said, complained to the King, and requested he should send him away. We told him we could consider such excuses in no other light than a pretext for indulging in this gross wickedness - that they could never excuse him in the sight of God or the Church, and again urged him to repent - and in order to wipe off so foul a blot from the Christian name maintained that a public confession should accompany his repentance. This he declined, and on this ground he now stands. As there is little prospect of amendment, we shall probably soon be driven to the painful task of cutting him off from the church. Would to God I could here bring my heart-rending story to a close; but in order to vindicate the characters of those I consider innocent, and for your own needful acquaintance with facts, I must proceed. Luke the Beloved physician, is on the eve of departure from the Mission. Without the advice and counsel of one of his brethren, he has agreed to leave Kinooah and remove to Kowae, an Island about thirty miles from Owhyhee. At the time I was there, he was waiting for a vessel to convey him thither, & probably before this he has taken residence at that Isle. His reasons for going under such circumstances are these, 1st - he complains of ill-treatment and ingratitude on the part of the

Mission family, particularly of those who were appointed to watch over it. 2nd - The difficulties and privations which must necessarily attend those at Kinoaah. 3rd - The declining health of Mrs. H. - A few of these complaints I shall give you in his own words. "Brother Bingham" says he, "from my earliest acquaintance with him, has never treated me with respect as a gentleman or a Christian Brother. In his manners he is cold and distant. He has never once conversed with me on religion, in a kind and affectionate way. Since my residence here he has sent me no good wishes, no friendly salutation. He thinks the Physician's skill is a mere trifle acquired with but little study or labor. He is a young man, has had but little experience or knowledge of the world, and being placed at the head of a Mission is much elated". This last sentence was spoken in a sarcastic manner, which implied contempt. He adds, "I can never, no never, submit to his direction". In answer to these charges I told him that our connection for several months past had been so intimate, that had Mr. Bingham used him thus unfriendly and unchristian, I must have known something of it, but on the contrary I had never seen in him a disposition to wound the feelings of any of the family, or to treat them otherwise than one who was evidently desirous to promote their temporal, spiritual and external happiness; - that I had found no difficulty in finding access to him, but perfect freedom - and I believed that the ill-treatment of which he complained was nothing more than jealousy existing in his own breast, - that I had often heard him (Br. B.) speak of the difficulty and labor of acquiring the medical science, & that his suspicions were altogether groundless. Brother Thurston told me in the Doct.'s presence that in the two letters he had received from Brother Bingham there were christian salutations for him and Mrs. H., and that he had read it to them; and if it was necessary, he would do it again. Many other complaints of this nature were charged upon Mr. Bingham, and similar ones on Mr. Thurston. - In all my connection with Brother & Sister T. I have never known them to use Doct. or Mrs. H. harshly, impolitely, or unchristian; & scarcely if ever, have I met with brighter examples of christian meekness and forbearance. The difficulties and privations attendant on that station, he says are these: Own water has to be brought five miles on men's shoulders. We have no garden here nor any prospect of one, no sauce except turnips & potatoes, and but little fresh provisions. Mr. & Mrs. T. are no society for us, & we wish to live alone. With respect to Mrs. Holman's health, the Doct. says it is declining fast. She says it is better than when she left America, and has repeatedly mentioned it in her letters. She told me she had traveled on foot four miles up the cliffs of Kirooah, and returned the same day; without injury to her health. - But we believe the greatest reason has not yet been given you. More than once on the voyage, did he publicly expose his intention of acquiring property at these Islands, and afterward returning to America. The mission family are not alone in receiving his censures. The Board of Commissioners fall under his lash. I asked him the question, "Doct. Holman, do you mean to obey the instructions of the Board?" "I do not", was the reply, "any further than I consider them just". "Why did you solemnly engage to do it?" "I did not". I then quoted the passage, "If these things be not so, stop where you are" &c. "You know very well" says he "the state we were in, at that time. The Board were much to blame in giving us these instructions at such a place

and in such a manner". "Do you expect the patronage of the Board?" "I hope to have it". I argued with him, till I found that my reasoning could avail nothing. I then warned him, by the tears and prayers of the thousands of our patrons, the happiness and prosperity of this little church, & the glory of God, to stop where he was and reflect on the measures he was taking. He asked me what I should do, respecting making for him, a division of articles belonging to the Mission. I told him I did not know the minds of the body on that subject; but as an individual, I could not consent that such a division should be made - I considered his removal, "insubordination to rightful direction", which of course would forbid it. He said the Medical Library & Stores were in his possession, - he considered them his own, and should not give them up, except by force of arms.

What I have written I trust will be sufficient for the objects mentioned. Think not, My Dear Sir, that I mention these things, needlessly to expose the follies of any of my Brethren. As to any private feelings against Doct. or Mrs. H. - I have none; & to any other than yourself, my pen shall forever drop in silence on this subject. - Otherwise than the cases mentioned, I believe there is the most perfect harmony existing in the family. We have an everlasting affection for one another, and the souls of the Heathen. Though we have trials within, God has wonderfully prospered our way and made us to rejoice.

As the situation of this nation is vastly different from what we had anticipated, and the call for instructors much greater, it is thought best that we should separate, and "set up our banner" in different Isles.

Brother Ruggles and myself are stationed at Atooi, to which place we shall sail in a few days. In view of the responsibility which rests on a missionary station - the arduous work of evangelizing the Heathen - the necessary privation of pastoral and Fraternal counsel - and of my own weakness, I am ready, like one of more grace to cry out, "who is sufficient for these things". Will not the church in America send us at least one faithful minister of the new Testament, to break to us the bread of life - to edify, strengthen and quicken us, in this land of darkness, and the shadows of death.

Hoping that you will improve the earliest opportunity to send us your admonitions & counsels, I remain, Dear Sirs,

Yours in Filial affection,

Samuel Whitney.

Atooi, Aug. 1, 1820.

It is with pleasure I can state to you, that we are now safely and pleasantly settled at our appointed station. We arrived at this Island on the morning of the 25 of July, were met at the offing immediately after the ship came to anchor by the King and Queen with their retinue, and received with every mark of parental affection, nooe, nooe miti (we love you much) responded from a hundred tongues. We were conducted to a house which had been previously prepared, & where everything necessary

for our comfort was provided. George tells us his Father & Mother have been much engaged for three weeks past, in learning to write. You will see what improvement they have made, by a specimen of three letters; one written by the King and directed to yourself, the two others were written by the Queen, one to Mrs. Sarah Wells, Winsor, Conn., the others to Mrs. Wm. Partridge, Pittsfield, Mass., the two last mentioned will be sent unsealed. We wish you to make what use of them you think proper, and send them to the persons named. The work is entirely their own. They first dictated what they wished to send, which was written, and then copied in their own hand, by imitation. The king's youngest son has likewise made considerable improvement; he has written to the Rev. Mr. Dagget, Instructor of the F.M. School. Our friend George, treats us with much attention and politeness. We eat at his table, & he appears anxious to render us all the assistance in his power. He usually attends family prayer with us, & is evidently (hole in paper) skeptical than formerly. On Sabbath, we (hole) public worship, read a sermon written by the Rev. Daniel Clark, Southbury, Conn. "The Church Safe". The King and Queen with their servants attended, and appeared much pleased. After the services were over the king says to us, "I like your way of worship very much; my old way is poopookah, (good for nothing). I will come every Sabbath, and by & by we will build a large church, and be like good people in America. At present, we have great encouragement to hope and pray for the blessing of God to attend our labors. The people have turned from the worship of Idols - Kings have become our Fathers and Queens our nursing Mothers. Our hands are strengthened and our hearts made joyful. But we rejoice with trembling. There is much need for us to be humble, & walk softly before our God. The materials of which the Lord's house is to be built, are rough, and will require the sledge, the saw and the hammer. - This people are naturally fickle minded, and we know not how soon the current of feeling may be changed. The clouds which are now out of sight may gather in our horizon, and the storm of persecution extinguish these rising hopes. Yet he who said "Lo I am with you" is our helper, and we will not fear.

Yours,
S.W.

To Samuel Worcester, D.D.
Salem, Mass.

Received March 21, 1821.
By the Levant, Capt. Cary.

Wymai Village, Atooi, Aug. 2, 1820.

My dear Sir:

Before the Levant left Woahoo, Brother Bingham made out a list of articles wanted in the Mission family, and requested me to copy and send it to you, with such additions as Brother W. and myself should see needful after we arrived at this place. I now transmit to you the list though I believe we have made no enlargement:

Letter Paper	Tea Kettles
Printing do	Cooking Stoves
India Rubber	Brass & Iron Kettles
2 or 3 boxes water colors & brushes	A large supply of soap
Tooth, clothes and shoe brushes	Candles & oil for Lamps
Pocket Combs	Tinder Boxes
Candle sticks and lamps	Shaving soap
1 doz. Umbrellas	Hand & Horse Carts & Harness
Saddles & bridles for men & women	Window glass
Quills	A crate for crockery
Bureaus and Trunks	Looking glasses
Black Morocco Leather	Molasses & Flour
Thin shoes for Men	Pearlash & ginger
Black ball for shoes	Alspice & Pepper
Slates & Pencils	Coffee Mills & Sieves
Nails & hinges for doors & chests	Nurse Lamps
1 doz. Bedsteads made for curtains	Cinnamon & Nutmegs
Tin ware, common & Japan	Brooms
Mathematical Instruments	Shovels & Tongs
Enfield's Philosophy & other new Publications	Andirons
Spelling Books	Spades & Shovels
Spinning Wheels, large & small	Saws, large & small

Of many of the above articles we thought a supply was put up, but none could be found when our things were set on shore. We have to give after the rate of 50 dollars per barrel for soap and that which is hardly fit for use. We found ourselves very deficient in cooking utensils, though we cannot but think there was a supply brought. At this station we have not one article of the kind but are entirely dependent of the King, who says we shall never want for anything while he lives. He requests me to mention to you that he very much wants a good Minister, Physician, House & Ship Carpenter, Cabinet & Powder maker to come and live with him, says he will support as many good people as will come to his Island.

Samuel Ruggles.

We are all in health. pleasantly situated and happy in our work. We can contentedly sit down to our great business on these idyllic shores, and willingly, yes, delightfully spend our days, and consume our strength, in endeavoring to lead the untutored pagans from nature up to nature's God in pointing out to

them a way which leads from this thorny desert to the celestial Paradise. But alas, our weakness & ignorance. We are but feeble instruments, and know not how to act. God has placed us in a wide & open field which is already white to the harvest, a field which requires many laborers, but we are poor & weak, without a leader and without a Counsellor. But we will not be dismayed. The God of Israel is our Shepherd & our strength. Our cause is His, he will protect it, and will not forsake his servants. Confiding in his promises, and leaning on his Almighty arm for a guidance & support, we will venture on our way, hold up to the heathen the Ensign of Peace and Salvation, and invite them to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. George treats us with the affection of a brother, and his parents with every mark of parental kindness. The King is now building us a convenient house 40 feet by 22, thatched with grass & lined with bulrushes; and this morning he has commenced building a very large house intended for a Meeting & School house. This is to stand near the king's, and enclosed with a wall 10 feet in height to prevent the danger of fire. (hole in paper) see the literal fulfilment of the prophecy, that kings shall become nursing fathers & queens nursing mothers. We shall soon see a Temple erected on this pagan Isle (and on the very ground too, where a short time since stood a celebrated Morai,) dedicated to the worship of the living God. But we have no Minister to enter it, and proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ, and break the bread of life, the perishing multitude around.

We look to the American churches for help, we really need help. ~~May~~ we not hope in the course of a year or two at least, to welcome a little Bark in this port, freighted with christian soldiers, who have bid farewell to soft indulgence, and come over to the help of the Lord, prepared to bear with firmness & unwearied patience all the trials and difficulties of a missionary life. -

I enclose in this, a short letter written by Tapoolee, Queen of Atooi, to Mrs. R's mother, I wish you to seal it and send it on. She has written only three weeks. She dictated what she wished to write, and then imitated a copy. I have directed my packages of letters to your care, wish you to enclose them in the mail. I also direct to your care a box of little curiosities to be sent to my brother, Eli Ruggles, Brookfield, Conn. I wish, however, that you will keep the box until you hear from my brother, and know of a safe conveyance. You can open the box if you please; in it is a black wooden God, a present from George to Mr. Daggett. Another white one I send to my brother. Brother W., myself with our dear wives, send love to all our friends.

Yours in haste,

Samuel Ruggles.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
Forward by the Levant, Capt. Carey.

Received March 21, 1821.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 205.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands,
Oct. 14, 1820.

Rev'd. & Dear Sir:.

Since our last communications we have experienced the continued blessings of God. Our hands have been strengthened and our hearts encouraged. Though we cannot speak of sinners converted, yet our mercies are such as deserve to be recorded with gratitude, and perpetually engraven on our hearts. On the 1st of Sept. we removed to our new house which the natives have generously built. It stands on a very cool and pleasant spot, about 50 rods from the residence of the King, and near by the sea. It is built in the native style by setting posts into the ground, which are covered with small sticks and thatched with straw. It is 50 feet by 22, has two rooms, with a space of 8 feet between them. There is a portico in front, the whole length of the house. This we use for our school room and meetinghouse where we have public worship every Sabbath. We opened our school on the 6 of Sep. consisting of 25 children and 15 adults. The King and Queen and several of the principal chiefs are of the number. They have a room by themselves at the King's house. Though they are not so regular as we could wish, yet they have made considerable proficiency. The children are very regular and obedient, and we are perfectly satisfied with their ability.

Two or three instances when they have learned the alphabet the first day in a word they are lovely youth. We often look on them as Obadiah's in miniature.

We expect an addition of ten or fifteen soon, which will be as many as we shall be able to instruct for the present.

Beside the few hours spent in school each day, most of our time is employed in learning the language. We feel that this is important as our usefulness, in a great measure must be limited in proportion to our abilities of conversing with the natives. We have no good Interpreter. The person we employ for this purpose speaks but a little English and is averse to speaking on religion.

We have paid some attention to gardening & find that most of American seeds grow well. The King, our Father (as he calls himself) is very attentive to our wants, so that we have but little labor and no expense in our domestic concerns. We would gladly enlarge and give you a more particular account, but the vessel which is to convey this does not come at anchor, and we are now detaining it. We need help, and in behalf of the Heathen and in the name of our ascended Redeemer, we pray you to send a faithful minister of Jesus, one who shall take us by the hand and bear a part of our awful responsibilities. The murky wings of Superstition and Ignorance still hover over this benighted region.

The forms of Idolatry are indeed abolished, but its effects are legible on every brow. All the Springs of moral action are poisoned and a mighty effort must be made before they stand on a level with the civilized nations of the Gentiles.

We hope soon to write you more particulars,

Yours

Samuel Whitney
Samuel Ruggles.

To: Samuel Worcester, D.D.
Salem, Mass. U.S.A.

Received June 16, 1821.
By the Ann, Capt. Hale

Wymaah, Atooi, Nov. 19, 1820.

To: Jeremiah Everts, Esq.,
Boston, U.S.A.

By the Volunteer, Capt. Bennett.

From Samuel Ruggles & Samuel Whitney

Received June 1, 1821.

This letter printed 17 Missionary Herald, 217, July 1821.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 207

Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands,
Feb. ?
1821

To: Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D.
Salem, Mass. U.S.A.

From Samuel Ruggles & Samuel Whitney

By the Arab
Received May 11, 1822.

This letter printed in Missionary Herald, 189, June 1822.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 208.

Sandwich Islands, Atooi,
Dec. 28, 1821.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Treas. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

From Samuel Whitney & Samuel Ruggles

Received Aug. 26, 1822.

Letter of introduction for Capt. Charles Preble, printed
18 Missionary Herald, 321, Oct. 1822.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 209

Atooi, Feb. 4, 1822.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed journal was written for my own family friends without the expectation of sending it to you. But as it is desirable you should be made more particularly acquainted with our situation and prospects than heretofore, I could not justify myself in withholding it from the P.C., you may expect a continued journal as opportunities of sending shall occur.-

The letter directed to the Revd. Wm. F. Vaill is to be sent to the Superintendent of the Ossage Mission. You will do me a favor by finishing the superscription and sending it by mail or otherwise.

Please direct the journal, after you have read it to Eli Smith, Theolog. Sem. Andover. If there is no student there of that name, I wish it to be directed to the same person at Hartford, Conn.

We intended to send you a joint letter by this ship but she sails so soon we have not time. No material alteration in our situation since we last wrote you. Brother R. is more comfortable in health at present. Should we receive no supplies, we shall soon want cloth or clothing for our own use, as our old stock is nearly exhausted, and we have not the means of procuring them. Our school at present consists of from fifteen to twenty. We feel anxious to extend our labors to other districts, but such is the state of government, that we are at loss to know our duty. In sending pamphlets, periodical works, &c., it is desirable that we should have two copies, as one station must necessarily wait some time for the other in case of but one copy. We are waiting the arrival of more helpers, & feel confident our partners will send them, as soon as providence shall open the door.

With sentiments of respect, I remain yours

J. S. Whitney.

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Received Nov. 8, 1822.

Journal from Jan. 1, 1822. [by S. Whitney]

Jan. 1st. After neglecting my journal for several months and learning the pleasure which some of my friends anticipate from its continuance, I am resolved to write, though my production may never give them the happiness they expect. - This day reminds me of the speedy flight of time. The labors and events of another year are closed. In the Book of God every deed is recorded. Amazing, alarming thought! Where hath been my stupid heart? What have I done for the poor Heathen? Many of them have gone the year past to the judgment seat. What bearing will my connection with them have in the Eternal world? Awake my soul, let me not have to reflect at the commencement of another year that I have done so little for Christ. But Oh I may never see another New Year's day. It behooves me to put forth all my strength in the good work.

Jan. 2. Last night two vessels left here for Woahoo. Governor Cox (native name Kahakune) who has had charge of the Island in Tamoree's absence sailed in one of them. Tamoree's sister is now Governess. This is one of the coldest mornings this season. Thermometer, which hangs in my study, stands at 67. Perhaps there is no country where the Mercury has a less range than here, seldom rising above 70 or falling below 60.

3rd. Attended a counsel of Chiefs. They agreed to send part of of their number into the mountains to cut sandle wood and to furnish men enough to guard at this place, to be stationed at the fort. These measures of defence are taken for a protection against a lawless noble in the absence of Tamoree.

5th. Just been refreshed with what we call an American dish, consisting of salt beef, mutton, cabbage, potatoes, string beans, cucumbers, horseraddish, warm bread and butter and apple pie. This may appear like a strange compound, indeed it is for the Sandwich Islands, but all of it the produce of the Island except bread and pie. We have not been destitute of dried apples, and those which are pretty good, since we left America, sent us by the grand mothers and sisters of New England. We have not had a constant supply of flour and wheat. We have it not the best. To crown the feast we could all sit down in health whilst we conversed on the pleasures of a land of religion, peace and plenty, anticipating the time when these uncultivated fields will yield the fruits of civilized life, and these untutored natives will rise from their brutish degradation to a level with the freedmen of the Land.

6th. Sabbath. Held meeting as usual. Read Doct. Porter's dedication sermon, except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. Had but two hearers except our school and family. At little, little do they know, who go up to the great congregations of Israel, the feelings of two solitary missionaries who meet Sabbath after Sabbath, year after year, to read, and sing, and pray, with their families alone. Could all the Christians in America feel the emotions of one such sabbath, I believe

we should soon have help.

8th. A high wind from the southward shook our straw cottage so much as to excite some alarm. A few such gales would leave us without a dwelling, as it is now somewhat racked. Could we have a framed house it would save us many anxious hours. Fires so frequently occur, spread and consume with such rapidity, that I never retire to rest without concern for our building, property, and even our lives. A few nights since, the house of our friend, Capt. Marsters, was set on fire by an incendiary. It was not without much difficulty several persons escaped the flames. The loss of property is estimated at 2500 dollars. - Enjoyed a pleasant season this eve at monthly concert, concluded by singing a hymn called Owhyhee by J. Richards, much delighted with the piece except the last verse but one, in which the author has failed both in sentiment and measure. -

9th. Mercury stands at 62, the coldest morn I have ever witnessed at Atooi. In my eve. walk met one of the Pagan priests, interrogated him respecting his old religion. He said it was all foolishness. He related a story respecting his escape from death. At the time a great chief died, said he, I and another priest were accused of praying him to death. The present Queen Tapoola sent men to kill me, but I escaped and found refuge with Tamoree's sister. She was good and saved my life. I asked him if he ever thought he could pray anyone to death. "No" said he, "but the people think so, it is false". "Do you know", said I, "who made these heavens and the sun and moon and land and water?" He replied "God". "Who is God and where does he live?" "I don't know", said he. I then told him of Jehovah the creator of the heavens and the Earth. He not well understanding, asked if it was the lightning. I replied, "Jehovah is a Spirit, he made the lightning and everything else, he made you and knows all that you do". He smiling said, "I don't know", and pleasantly bade me good night.

10th. Mercury at 60. This eve our little boys came in considerably agitated. They said a man had been murdered at Wirooah, the eastern district of the Island, several weeks ago, and hid in the grass, and the body was lately discovered. Rehoreho some time since gave orders that the man who killed another, should eat the corpse; if he could not be detected, all the people in the district should eat it. There is little reason to believe this shocking mandate will be executed. -

13th. Sabbath. Though but one at meeting beside our family, it has been to me a joyful day, foretaste I trust of an eternal Sabbath. Sermon from Job 23-34, O that I knew where I might find him that I might come even to his seat. I would order my cause before him and fill my mouth with arguments.

17th. Last night we were disturbed by a quarrel between George Tamoree and a white man living with him. It appears that George had given the man a little of rum the day before on which he had become intoxicated, and in the eve fell to beating his wife (a native). George interfeared in behalf of the woman, and succeeded in protecting her by turning the blows on himself & severely bruising the man. Topia, one of the head chiefs, with about twenty men were called who soon put an end to the affair. A guard of two

or three men were stationed at every valuable house to prevent the enraged howne (white man) from setting fire to them. This morn. I called on George, found him sober and apparently in good state to receive an admonition. The painful duty I performed with unusual freedom. He thanked me and said I should never hear of such conduct again. I have since heard that he has taken a solemn oath, that he will drink no more spirits, or support any more sailors. Alas I fear the poor man is lost. Were he not the subject of so many prayers, his case would be hopeless indeed.

18th. For several days past we have had a strong south wind which has blown the salt sprays from the Sea, so as to kill nearly everything of the vegetable kind in the yard front of our house. Some oastor oil trees and a beautiful grape vine growing up by the side of my window for a shade, like Jonah's gourd, are wilted and dying.

Sabbath 20th. Severe pain in my head most of the day. Though sometimes afflicted with this disease, I have it less frequent than when in America. At present I attribute it to night watchings with our little Maria, who is sick with what we suppose to be the thrush. We have fears that her disease will prove fatal. We have medicine enough but no one to administer it. It is exceeding painful, but we hope not to murmur at the dispensations of a kind providence.

23rd. With grateful hearts we perceive symptoms of returning health in our dear babe. Thus we are laid under new and everlasting obligations to our great Physician.

28th. A chief of high birth arrived from Woahoo. He says he got drunk and run away. The first compliment paid him by these chiefs was several bottles of rum. I saw him this morn. and asked him to call and see us. In broken English he replied "me no drunk, me come" meaning, "when I get sober I will call." This would seem to imply shame, he is however far from it. Poor man! Rehoreho he says has been drunk twenty five days past. Oh when will the rulers of this land cease from their wickedness.

29th. Pleasant visit from the farmers on my land, - in number about twenty. They usually come once in two or three weeks with fire wood, which they bring on their shoulders seven miles. In America we should think this a heavy tax; they however do it cheerfully, and appear to feel it a privilege to visit us. Our lands supply us with tarro, sweet potatoes, yams, bannanas, sugar cane, and some hogs, goats, fowls, and fresh fish kept in ponds. Beside I have on my farm a beautiful young horse, given by the King, - he will do to ride in a year.

31st. Last eve. the firing of cannon announced the approach of His Majesty Rehoreho. He arrived about 8 in the evening, having left Woahoo secretly in the night. He appeared in quite a fawning mood, but said, "My belly is nui loa drunk". I have rarely witnessed such an object of compassion, a noble countenance & bright intellect, disfigured and drowned by a long unbroken paroxysm of intoxication. Now is he alone. A band of from fifty to a hundred, usually

accompany him in much the same plight, who esteem themselves the first in the nation! Considering that our success depends so much on the influence of the rulers, it is appalling to our hearts to see them thus debased and wretched. - But in this as in every dispensation of his providence, God will appear infinitely holy and benevolent.

Arrived Capt. Celes (Schooner Eagle) & with him Capt. Marsters who brought us some letters lately come from America by the Robroy and a few copies of our first elementary work printed at Woahoo. Capt. M. has been absent from this Island about a month. To him we are indebted for many valuable presents, which we estimate worth two hundred dollars to us.

2nd Feb. Last night Rehoreho left here for Woahoo. We are in need of rulers, but do not regret his departure, for all is confusion while he stays.

Feb. 1822

4th. Capt. Brown (Ship Paragon) is now in the offing, and sails directly to America. We have only time to close our letters and bid our friends adieu for the present.

S. W.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 212

Atooi, Sandwich Islands, Feb. 4, 1822.

Dear Sir:

The bearer of this, Capt. Marsters, has lived on this Island for several months past, has been intimate with our family, and will be able to give you much information respecting us. We are happy to acknowledge him as a friend and benefactor, for his kindness he deserves our unfeigned thanks. By him we send letters to you and our friends, and some articles of curiosity.

As ever, we remain yours sincerely,

Samuel Whitney
Samuel Ruggles

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Treas. of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Received Jan. 10, 1823.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 213

(Tauwai) Atooi, S.I., Aug. 12, 1822.

Very Dear Sir:

No opportunity of communicating with you has occurred since Feb. last. I have now the happiness to assure you of our prosperity. The candle of the Lord still shines upon our tabernacle, so that with joyful hearts we can say, "the lives have fallen to us in pleasant plans".

Free in a good measure from the peculiar cares and anxieties necessarily attendant on our Brethren at the windward station, we are permitted quietly and pleasantly to proceed in our work. We have too, the high satisfaction to believe, that could you and our christian friends and patrons, look into our establishment you would conclude with us that our two years labor, has not been in vain in the Land. Our School, about thirty in number, is daily becoming interesting. Some of the older scholars are able, in their leisure hours to teach the younger, and likewise others out of the school. Thus our little leaven has begun to ferment and we hope at no very distant period to assure you that the good word of God is known in every cottage of this benighted Island.

Brother Ruggles is now absent on a visit to the leeward Island Onihau. His health though feeble, is better than it was last season. Taumuariri is expected from the windward daily, he has been absent nearly a year. We have not heard from our brethren for several weeks. They have doubtless communications for you in the Hoqua.

The ship does not anchor and in haste I must close begging the continuance of your prayers.

Yours &c.

Samuel Whitney

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Treas. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Received May 14, 1823.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 214

Tauwai, Nov. 11, 1822.

Very Dear Sir:

Another opportunity affords us fresh pleasure in communicating with our dear patrons. The present state of things with us, we think is much more interesting than at any former period.

On the 14th of Aug. Taumuarii and his new wife ^KMaahumanu, with several of the windward chiefs, came to this Island. We were happily surprised to see them all anxious to learn to read, and as everything passes for good which is practised by the chiefs, the desire to learn quickly spread through the common people in every direction. For several days our house was thronged with natives, pleading for books. We were unable to gratify but a small part of them. Since, we have received a supply, and there are now probably not less than three hundred, who attend more or less to learning. Several of our former scholars have become teachers. Auna and his wife, natives of the Society Isles, of whom you have doubtless heard, are valuable helpers. Their knowledge of the language gives them an access to the hearts of the people, which in a measure, is yet denied us. Several of the principal chiefs have prayers morning and evening at their houses, employ a blessing and give thanks at their meals, and attend public worship in their own language every Sabbath and Wednesday. Though we have no good reason to believe any of them are experimentally acquainted with religion, it affords us much encouragement to see so good a beginning, while we look forward to a bright Day. -

Considering our frequent exposure to fires in straw houses, and the need we have of more comfortable dwellings for ourselves and our expected helpers, with the advice of our Brethren at the windward, we have commenced building two stone houses, one at this place (Waikea) the other at Hanapepe, six miles east. Brother Chamberlain and family have been with us a few weeks past and will continue here awhile longer. His health is feeble but rather improving, he is able to be about and to labour moderately.

Hoping God may continue to smile on your efforts to spread the Gospel of his Son, we remain, Dear Sir, yours affectionately

S. Whitney
S. Ruggles
D. Chamberlain

P.S. We hope the committee will find an opportunity to send us a quantity of boards as we have a pressing need of same and none can be purchased here. Likewise some Seal-leather. S.W. S.R. D.C.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
Politeness of Capt. Bursley, Ship Tartan
Received May 12, 1823.

Waimea, Tauwai, Sand. Isl.
Jan. 4, 1824.

Very Dear Sir:

Several months have now elapsed, since I gave you an account of our situation and prospects. During this time, we have experienced much that is calculated to refresh & invigorate our hearts, and to excite in us renewed zeal and devotedness to our work. The communications we have received from our beloved patrons and friends, the deep interest they take in our personal welfare, and the objects of our labor, the many facilities they have sent us, and above all the continued smiles of our Heavenly Father, are blessings which demand our unfeigned thanks and liveliest gratitude. The Chiefs at their own expense have built us a very convenient house for public worship, in which I have preached regularly twice every Sabbath for eight months past, and occasionally on other days, in the vernacular tongue. Our meetings are generally well attended, and many of the people are desirous to become acquainted with the Gospel. Under our immediate inspection we have two flourishing schools of about one hundred & twenty scholars. There are other schools on different parts of the Island. Many more are anxious to learn, but for want of books and teachers they must be denied the privilege. Orders have lately been given out for all the people without exception, on this and the neighbouring Island, Kihau, to observe the Sabbath as holy, time devoted to the service of the Lord Jehovah, strictly forbidding any play or work, or even the kindling of a fire on that sacred day. Intoxication is prohibited, and infanticide, which heretofore has been practiced to no inconsiderable degree, is now punishable with death! By the communications from the other stations, you will learn that my beloved associate, Ruggles, has been called to remove from this Island to Hawaii. Brother Bishop, who has been here for several weeks on a visit, is soon to return to his station at Kairua. Thus instead of our number being increased, it is diminished, and excepting occasional visits from the Brethren, I and my family must remain alone at this post, till additional helpers can be sent us. I trust the Board will not hesitate to send out immediately, an efficient, devoted minister of the Gospel. I believe there are many such, anxious to join us; and I am sure they would meet with a hearty welcome. It may seem necessary to correct a paragraph in one of our letters, published in the Miss. H. - for June, 1822. It was there stated that children might be educated in our family without any expense except for clothing. It will be recollected that at the time this letter was dictated, we had the immediate patronage of Taumuariri. He had committed a number of children to our care, saying, "educate them as you do children in America. I will provide them with food, and see that they (hole in paper) leave you". While he remained with us, he was as good as his word. We did not expect his removal, and even if we had, there was reason to believe the patronage would be continued. -his, however, has not been the case, and we have been obliged to dismiss

most of our children. Some of them are still with us and bid fair for usefulness. In future the same sum will be necessary to educate children in our family as at the other stations of the Board. If you can send me a Bible with Scott's references, circulars on Butterworth's concordance, they will be of incalculable service to me, likewise the young preacher's manual, Buck's Theological Dictionary & Lamprieres Biographical Do, would be gratefully received.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours

S. Whitney

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.
Ship Paragon, Capt. Cole
Received Aug. 27, 1824.

9 Previous to Sept. 1624 V Page 216

Wahoo- Hannarurah, October 6, 1620.

Honored and Dear Sir:

If I do not mistake, you requested that some of the M. family would write to you with regard to the provisions which were put up for our voyage, and inform you of the best mode of packing the different kinds - and give you such other information as we might obtain from experience, what kinds of provisions would be preferable should you be called to fit out another mission for a distant part of the world. -

I think I should recommend a good supply of rice & mollasses & less beef & pork than is usually put up - The rice should be free from weavels & put in casks that are perfectly tight - There was 27 bbls. of beef & pork put on board for the use of the mission & only 15 used on the voyage - we have some beef yet that is good - The hams relished very well. They ought to be put up dry & in tight casks - Our codfish were good - but we lost some owing to not having a good place to pack them - Our mackerel were good, we lamented that they were so soon gone - we should have been glad to have exchanged some of our beef & pork for more - The salmon kept well - We had a good supply of sea bread - the family were generally fond of it - Sea bread will keep good a number of years if it be put in tight sweet casks - rum casks are preferable because the weavels will not live in them - some sea bread would be acceptable anytime here - Our flour kept well & it is an excellent article to carry to sea - Our I. meal kept good until nearly the last of the voyage - we used almost all of it made into water gruel & ate it for supper in the room of tea - The cyder & porter kept good - some of the cyder was kept until within a few weeks & was excellent - The barrel of molasses which was supposed to have been put on board could not be found - it was thought that it might have been left at the cooper's as it was sent there to be coopered - The barrel of oil is not yet found - we hope Capt. B. will leave it when he returns from the coast - Our cheese was good and kept as well as could be expected - we lost a small part of it owing to its being not well dried - I took considerable pains to keep it from spoiling, but we had no convenient place to keep it - we brought some to the Islands which was good - It is essential that cheese should be well dried to carry on a long voyage - If it be well dried it may be packed up in barrels with something dry between them & they will come to these islands without damage - we had some put in barrels that kept equally as well as those in tin, or better - We lost a considerable part of our eggs - those in salt were tolerable - such as were put in lime water were almost all lost - they spoiled soon - those in rice were bad tho' not so bad as those in the lime water. Our butter kept very well - butter put up in kegs to carry a long voyage ought to be put into larger casks and have the casks filled with brine - In putting up potatoes care ought to be taken to have them perfectly dry - the same of onions - The potatoes belonging to the Mission were eaten first - the Capt. kept some in hogsheads belonging to the Brig

until we doubled the Cape, but for some reason or other they were all spoiled. - I think the potatoes or onions might be kept three or four months at sea if they were well put up - Were I a going another such voyage I should think it best not to lay out so much money for live stock & corn to keep them on, but would choose to have it laid out more for rice-flour, &c. We lost some of our hogs, I believe three, and the rest did not do very well as they could have no convenient place on deck or at least they were too much crowded & wet a great part of the time - I should prefer dunghill fowls to ducks to carry to sea - Beans & peas are both good & profitable provisions to carry to sea as they will keep without trouble and are wholesome food.

As to seeds for the field or garden we can obtain almost all sorts that are necessary at any time here - I should have brought out grass seeds of different kinds had I not been informed by Capt. Jennings that they would be useless - as he had the impression that all were here now that were necessary - We should be glad of a small quantity of different kinds of grass seed in order to make the experiment whether they would be an improvement or not - Such as red & white clover - herds grass - red top and common English grass seed - I was also informed that flax was found here but I have found none - we wish you to send a little seed - Wheat & oats are raised here - but in very small quantities - If convenient we should be glad to have you send us some wheat - rye-barley - oats - buckwheat & some broom corn seed - a little hemp seed - a small quantity of each will be sufficient - we have not been favoured with an opportunity to sow our seed that we brought - or at least we have sown none at this place. We hope, however, soon to have a field inclosed, as the most favoured season for sowing & planting is the month of October - You may perhaps wonder that I have done nothing yet at farming, but I assure you it has not been omitted on account of incontinence. I shall take the earliest opportunity to attend to it that circumstances will allow of - We think it would be expedient to send out another set of boilers for our stove as we have to use them constantly & they will be likely to wear out after a while - James Wilson - New York - Patent - is on the front of our stove - we think it would be well to have one at each station on these islands as they would save much wood in cooking - wood is extremely dear here. I should say 12 dol. per cord. It is brought about four miles on men's shoulders - Some hollow iron ware would be necessary - perhaps some six pailful pots - common pots for family use - spiders & teakettles - If they should not all be wanted in the M. family they would be good property to dispose of for such articles as should be needed - Soap is dear here & hard to obtain on the account of ashes being scarce & very poor. If we had ashes we could make our own soap - but what ashes we make are scarce worth saving - I should suppose it would be good economy to send some potash - if we could have some we might make our soap here - Some Pearlash would be acceptable - a few brooms also, as we have not found yet a substitute for them - The Chiefs appear to wish to purchase carpenter tools - such as saws, chisels, adds, broad axes, planes, &c. I think it would be well to have a few to sell them for such articles as are wanted, as it would have a tendency to introduce the arts among them by showing them the use of tools. A few tin tonels would be acceptable as we have none - we are also without coffee mill or mortar at either of the stations, except those mortars which the Doct. has - I

have the impression that there was a coffee mill put up for the mission & many other articles which were not sent on shore here - However I do not know as it will be worth while to say anything about them - I hope when Capt. B. returns from the coasts some of them will come to light - we will wait with patience & see - As to articles of trade - I suppose 50 dol. laid out in cheap callico would be worth as much as a hundred dollars here to trade with the natives for necessaries - but what they most want is blue india cotton for what they call pows & narrows - It goes here among the whites by the name of Dungree - As to cloathing for children, natives, I should recommend for boys, something of a dark colour for shirts - and dark coloured cloaths generally for the children - we wish to have those in our family look decent - but it is too much work to keep them looking decent with white cloaths - And I should think it would be commendable for missionaries who may come out here in future to choose plain cloathing such as becometh the followers of the meek & lowly Jesus - here is work enough to do without spending much time in doing up superfluous cloathing, washing &c. While writing this letter my mind has been so much occupied with other subjects (that I have been scarcely fit to write) particularly our trials with Doct. Holman & his wife - Mr. Bingham & myself have been today to talk & admonish him for some improper conduct of his - but I must forbear, I have not time to give you much idea of the trials which this church has gone through on account of the Doct.'s conduct & that of his wife - Probably they will return to America the first opportunity - indeed they have declared this is their intention. They will probably sail for Atooi tomorrow with Capt. Hale.

Notwithstanding we have some trials & still the Lord seems to smile on us in a remarkable manner & although Tenoe has become an apostate & a stumbling block in the way of the heathen, yet the Lord can do all with Thomas & Horore that christians hoped they all would do - and should more leave this little branch of Zion still we will not despond - God is able to fill up those breaches with those who shall adorn the Christian name. - I am dear Sir your obedient & humble Servant,

Daniel Chamberlain

P.S.

Mrs. Bingham expects to be confined soon & also Mrs. Whitney. Although I have mentioned some circumstances that are trials to us, still we have reason for thankfulness for the degree of harmony and love which prevails in our little family - we hope & trust that no jarring discord will ever be heard here - Mrs. C. sends her love to Mrs. Evarts & wishes to be remembered to all enquiring friends - She says she has not regretted for a moment her undertaking since she left America - We need your prayers and the prayers of all who love Zion that we may have wisdom & fortitude equal to our day - And may the Lord of the harvest rise up, qualify & send out to these islands of the sea many faithful labourers - for this field is already white to the harvest - I see nothing to hinder a hundred missionaries going to work here provided a little jealousy was done away - which I trust will soon be the case.

Window glass will be wanted provided the remainder of the house is sent, as we had only a part of a box sent on shore - there was a

box left on board the Brig, perhaps it belonged to the Brig - We had ought to have had several bbls. (say six) more of beef & pork put on shore - The Capt. said he set a shore all he could find with our mark - We suppose the meat got out on the voyage - I hint at some of these things as a caution in future.

We found no letter paper that was allowed to be ours - One thermometer was not to be found which needs to be replaced - Two or three cases of mathematical instruments are needed as none were found that were allowed to belong to the mission. Printing paper & wrapping we think we shall need - our printing paper, some of it was damaged on the voyage - Common jack-knives are wanted by the natives - they are as good as half a dollar here to buy provisions with - common coarse files - fishhooks - common case knives are wanted, as they begin to use them some to eat with - carving knives we want a few, as we have had the misfortune to have ours stolen -

I believe Brother Whitney intended to write to you from Atooi for such articles we then thought we needed - but fearing that he might forget or his letter be miscarried, I write for such articles as I now think of that we may need - sewing thread - cotton & linen is needed, as the natives are learning to sew. The Governor has this minute sent for some - the chiefs often call for it - Capt. Hale has this day given us a large log suitable to saw into boards which he brought from the coasts. This reminds one of a pit saw. I had the impression that we had one put up as I spoke about one. I brought a hand saw from home & put it on board, but I believe it belonged to the Brig when we arrived here.

To: Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Boston, Mass.
U.S.A.

Received June 7, 1821.

Atooi, Nov. 10, 1820.

Honored & Dear Sir:

I arrived at this place yesterday morning in the Brig Thaddeus after a passage of about eighteen hours - Capt. Blanchard politely offered any of us a passage who might wish to come to Atooi, and as he intended to tarry only a few days, Mr. Bingham thought it would be well for myself & Dexter to visit this place - We left Woahoo about 3 o'clock in the afternoon & expected to arrive in sight of this island about daylight - but having a fresh trade wind, we were up with the island before day. - It being foggy & dark, we were near the shore before the island was discovered. All hands were called, and we passed the danger without harm. - I found the brothers & sisters in good health. - Mrs. Whitney was confined about three weeks ago - she has now regained her health, her child which is a daughter is a healthy promising child. - Mrs. Bingham was put to bed the morning before I left Woahoo - was remarkably comfortable - her child weighed 8 3/4 lbs. - a fine daughter - I never saw parents appear to be more thankfull - I left them while their hearts were overflowing with gratitude to him who is the author of all our mercies - King Tamore and his wife are on a visit at a distant part of the island - expect they will return in a day or two. They have been gone about four weeks.

11 Sabbath - Attended religious exercises in Brother W. & R's house - read a sermon - prayed & sung some of the songs of Zion tho' in a strange land - The king &c. returned this afternoon to this place. The brethren & sisters were glad to see them again as they are very attentive to all their wants & appear to take delight in bestowing favours upon them. I went with them to the king's house to bid them aloah - they appeared glad to see us all & said they would call & see us tomorrow - The king & queen have made presents of their former favourite gods to brother W. & R. - you will probably be favoured with an opportunity of seeing them as they intend to send them to America the first convenient opportunity - they are sights indeed - They have cast away these idols & appear to be waiting for the law of Christ.

12 - I have been today with Brother W. & Mr. Conant (trading master of the Brig Thaddeus) to see a tract of land which the king has given to Mr. Whitney - It is situated about two miles from their houses in a beautiful valey - a great part of the land is covered with fine tarrow patches, potatoes, cane, bannanas, watermellons, &c. There are (I think about 18 families on the land which are considered as belonging to the estate - They bring tarrow potatoes &c. when the brethren request - indeed they bring wood - make fences, or anything they request of them. The king & queen called in to see us this afternoon with a number of their attendants. They appeared very friendly - Gave the brethren another man & his wife to wait on them - Brother W. read a letter to the king which Mr. Bingham sent him and a kanackah by the name of Jack who went

a voyage with Vancouver, interpreted it to him - Dexter repeated to them some passages of scripture in Cwhyhe - such as the first verse of Gennises - Jesus Christ died for our sins - &c. &c. to which they listened with attention.

12 - I have been with brother Ruggles today to see an estate which one of the chiefs have given him - It is situated in a fine valey about six miles from this place - called Hennapapa - I should guess it contained 250 acres - one half of it is under tolerable cultivation - there are about 30 families on the land which belong to the estate - They consider themselves bound to bring any produce from the land at any time the brethren call for it - and to cultivate the land according to their direction - The brethren here hope to be able to support from their land without any labour of their own - their own families and from 50 to 100 orphan children. There is much need of more teachers here - at least one preacher of the gospel & there is nothing to hinder (at present) a large number of schoolmasters going immediately to teaching these poor benighted children.

13 - The brethren & sisters here have been in want of a convenient place to cook - they wished for an oven and as there happened to be bricks enough left on board the Thaddeus to build one we got them ashore & with a little hatchet for a trowel I undertook to build one - The king generously sent a number of his men to assist me in bringing large stones for the foundation - to make mortar &c. & I succeeded in building a very good oven.

14 - I have been busy today in building a fireplace for cooking by side of the oven that I built yesterday - have got things much more convenient for cooking than they were before - The king has been on board the Thaddeus today - he has thoughts of buying her - got our new oven today & baked some bread made of sweet potatoes and flour - also baked some apple pies - these made us think of home.

15. Boca the governor of Woahoo sent one of his trusty men to this island in the Thaddeus as was supposed on some special business - It is said today that Boca sent a request to Tamore to come & assist him in taking Woahoo from King Reihoreho - Tamore has given orders for his schooner to sail for Woahoo this night - what the object is, is all conjecture.

16 - The king & queen are remarkable kind to the brothers & sisters here - They appear to be glad to have them come to them with their wants - Mr. R. in conversation with the king today observed that he intended to send to America for a trunk - The king said - no - me give you trunk if you want one - and immediately sent for one & gave Mr. R. It is a very nice one - worth ten dollars. The queen at the same time gave Mrs. R. a handsome present of muslins - George - by his imprudent conduct has entirely lost the confidence of his father - Instead of being a blessing to his countrymen - he has become a stumbling block to them - he continues to be intemperate & seems to have no desire to instruct the heathen.

19 - At the usual time for public worship to begin we sent Benter to inform the king - He came immediately with the queen and his attendants - they appeared to give good attention - After the services were ended they came into the house & spent sometime in friendly conversation.

21 - Capt. Blanchard has waited some days for Capt. Bennet who is to be the bearer of our letters to America - His ship has this minute come in sight - Capt. Blanchard will probably sail for Woahoo today - We shall all be in haste - I have just taken up this scrawl & was at a loss what to do about sending it - but as I have no time to copy it off, & as I know to whom I am writing - I send it as it is.

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

To the care of Capt. Bennet
Received June 1, 1821.

*Undoubtedly written by
Daniel Chamberlain*

*He left for Hawaii Nov. 9, 1820
(ref. Thaddeus Journal, p. 83)*

*Call no. 266.85B
S2 52
C-5*

(These letters were typed from original
manuscript by Anorah C. Sullivan, from
December 6th to December 10th, inclusive.)

9 Previous to Sept. 1824. V Page 218

Atooi, November 14, 1820.

Rev. & Dear Sir:

It is with diffidence that I take my pen to address you, as I sensibly feel my inability, especially as to letter writing. But as a father overlooks imperfections in his child - so I trust you will cover mine with a mantle of charity.

I left Woahoo for this place last week on Thursday. As Capt. Blanchard was coming here on business to tarry only a few days, and as he offered a passage to any of the family who should wish to visit Atooi - it was thought best for me to come & spend a few days with our brothers & sisters here. Dexter also came with me. Mrs. Bingham was put to bed the morning before we left Woahoo - she was remarkable comfortable - her child is a daughter. Mrs. Whitney was confined about four weeks ago, her child is well & she has regained her health. As to the prospects of the mission at Owhyhe & Woahoo - with such circumstances as are worthy of relating, Mr. Bingham will undoubtedly inform you. The prospects of the brethren here are truly flattering & call for the united praise & thanksgiving of all who love Zion. As I intend to write some particulars of the situation of the brethren here to Esqr. Evarts & as it is likely the brethren will write you, I shall omit particulars now. On the whole, this little mission family have abundant reason for blessing & praise to Him who has the hearts of all men in his hands, for protecting and defending them in the midst of dangers & among the heathen. I would gladly call on you to rejoice with us & hide from you the dark side of things, did not a sense of duty seem to require that I should touch a mournful string - I mean the conduct of the Doot. & his wife & the troubles this little church have met with on their account. Brother Whitney informs me he has wrote you with respect to some particulars of his conduct & to the proceedings of the brethren with him. As the Doot. appears to be extremely prejudiced against Mr. Bingham & Thurston & their wives & finally the whole church & as he is now writing to you a vindication of his character or conduct and will probably censure some of the brethren hard who I think are innocent, you will excuse me if I should give you some hints of his treatment to the mission, which will satisfy your mind for the present as to the steps they have taken with him. You will, I trust at some future time have the whole subject laid before you in a candid & impartial manner - should this be the case, you will I trust justify this church in what they have done relating to the Doot. & his wife.

And now I am at a loss where to begin - it is indeed a mournful string to touch - but I will be as short as the nature of the case will admit -

We had not been long on board the Thaddens before the feelings of the brothers & sisters were tried with what they thought very unbecoming in the conduct of the Doot. & his wife - They were at a

loss what to do - to begin so soon to admonish a brother & sister was trying - to let it pass and say nothing when the eyes of many who were watching for their halting was on them was evidently wrong - Accordingly some friendly hints were given them as to the impropriety of their conduct - they were told that the eyes of the world were on them, that it became us all to be watchful of our walk & conversation. The brethren laboured with them between hope & fear. They found much fault with the cooking, so much that the steward was out of patience with them. And when the steward was dismissed on account of bad conduct - Thomas & Honore took his place - the Doct. & his wife still continued their complaints & wished to be waited on so much that Thomas & Honore requested to be dismissed from their work. After we had been at sea some time - some of the family being unwell, wished for a little wine - what we had in the cask was stored where it could not be got at then - I told them that there was some sent on board in bottles - that the Doct. had it in his keeping - application was made to him for some - he appeared loth to spare it - and said Esqr. Evarts told him to keep it to use in case of sickness - he was told that a number were then unwell and were then in want of it - that we hoped before long to get at what we had in the cask & then he might have more, and as it was known that a number of bottles of it was already gone, it was the opinion of the brethren that the sick ought to have some while they so much needed it. The Doct. was requested under these circumstances to give some to those who wanted - he accordingly did so - but soon charged the brethren with taking it from him wrongfully. This I believe he makes one of his principal charges against the brethren - It was thought proper to adopt some rules for the regulation of the mission family while on board - accordingly we did with the united voice of all except the Doct. - The Doct. & his wife often disregarded & broke the rules & when asked why they did so he would reply he did not agree to them & declared he would not observe them, that he would do as he pleased. He appeared to entertain a high notion as to his profession & standing, pretending it was above those who were ordained to preach the gospel &c. His conduct was such toward brother Loomis that the church thought proper to call him to an account - it was settled with some difficulty - But I shall tire your patience if I write particulars - I will be as short as the nature of the case will allow.

I will pass on until the latter part of the voyage & shall omit some things that were trying, for the sake of brevity - As we approached the islands it was thought proper to establish some rules for the regulation of our affairs after landing - founded wholly on the instructions of the Board - The brethren were united except the Doct. as to the plan adopted for family government - and though it perfectly accorded with the instructions of the Board, he still opposed them and pretended he did not understand the instruction - that the Board did wrong to require such things of us - that they were too strict & that he would not be bound by them - Much pains was taken with him to show him the necessity of our acting in concert, and according to our solemn engagements - but with little success. It appeared that he intended to be independent. However we at length arrived at the islands - we were permitted to land - and it was thought a favourable circumstance that it was the Doct's lot to be settled with Mr. Thurston & his wife, as he appeared to have less prejudice against them than any of the M. family, & also it appeared to be the Doct.'s desire to stay at Klarnah - We bid them

farewell with the hope that they would now live in peace with Mr. T. & his wife, who were peacemakers indeed - But the Doct. & his wife soon manifested that spirit of discord which was so apparent in them while on board - O how were the hearts of dear Mr. T. & his wife wrung with anguish at the reproches of a brother & sister of whom they fondly hoped better things - sparing not to let the discords of the family be known to others who were out of the family and who would make no good use of that knowledge - I shall pass along with mentioning one or two circumstances as specimens of their treatment to Mr. T. & his wife. Capt. Starbuck, an English whaler, called to see them & made them a present of about a dozen bottles of wine &c. The Doct. immediately took it all into his possessions - When Mr. T. had occasion to use some of it he politely enquired of the Doct. for some - the Doct. told him he would make a present of some to him & intimating that he should deal it to him (Mr. T.) as he thought proper - (The wine was sent to them jointly as one family) - Mrs. Holman in conversation with Mrs. T. signified that she intended to return to America - that she intended to act openly & not be a hypocrite - that it was pride & selfishness and the desire of a great name that influenced every one of the mission family to come out here - and boasted that she would be more open hearted and tell the truth - These are but hints or specimens of their talk & conduct - it would require a volume to write down the particulars - and the recital would be enough to make angels weep - As brother Whitney has written you some of the particulars respecting his leaving Kirooah & given you some account of the pains that the church took to dissuade him from so rash & unwarrantable a step, I shall pass over them & only say that notwithstanding all that could be said, he & his wife left the station assigned them & went to another island. He continues still to trifle with the feelings of his brethren & to set at naught their councils & friendly admonitions. After he had spent some time on Kowe he was sent for by Capt. Dean to come & visit him at Woahoo. We procured him & his wife good lodging & bid him welcome to our table & for the most part of the time they ate with us. Mr. Bingham, like one who watches for souls as they that must give an account, after some days spoke with the Doct. respecting what had passed & wished him to give reasons for what he had said & done. The subject was introduced in a solemn & proper manner. But the Doct. was soon in a passion & treated Mr. Bingham shamefully - pouring contempt on the mission family by hard speeches & false accusations - declaring that they had used him worse than the heathen &c. &c. Mr. B. laboured with him at proper times while he remained with us - spent nights in tears & prayers on their account while they seemed determined to pursue their course notwithstanding all that could be said or done. Their language both at Kiaruah & Woahoo towards the M. family has manifestly been such as the Apostle calls railing. When Mr. B. has occasion at any time to ask for medicine tho' requested in the most friendly manner, the Doct. would cast reflections & often treated Mr. B. in the most disrespectful manner - I advised Mr. B. to communicate with the Doct. in writing - accordingly he did when he wished for medicine, &c. I am glad on Mr. B's account that he did so, as the Doct. has made gross statements to the brethren here respecting that matter - Indeed I think I can say in truth that neither the Doct. or his wife appear to have a strict regard for truth - I wish not to censure them wrongfully, but I think this will abundantly appear when the whole truth shall be known - I believe this is

the opinion of the brothers & sisters generally concerning them. The Doot. & his wife often disagree in their statement as to the reasons why they left Kiaruah - sometimes the Doot. states things as the principal reason which his wife seems wholly ignorant of - again she states things as matters of complaint against Mr. T. & his wife which the Doot. appears to be ignorant of - & perhaps the next day they will both deny them. The fact is, I believe & I have good reason for my belief - that it was their intention to come here & stay a few years & accumulate some property & then return - I am led to this belief from what they often said on the voyage - He appeared to be disappointed because he had not a stated salary - it was too evident that money & ease were uppermost in their minds. But I forbear - I should not have wrote this hasty letter had he not said he himself was going to write you on this subject and I was sensible Mr. B. would omit writing concerning this now - I hope you will forbear blaming Mr. B. & Mr. T. untill you can have the matter laid before you in its true colour. Dear Sir, pray for us in our troubles - I would not have you believe that we sit down in despondency because we have some trouble. No we do not.

In haste, yours

Daniel Chamberlain

To Sammel Worcester, D.D.
Salem, Mass.
U.S.A.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 V Page 219

Sandwich Islands, Woahoo,
Nov. 17, 1821.

Dear Sir:

As Mr. Bingham has much writing to do he has requested me to write you a list of such articles as we probably shall need to carry on our work to advantage. We have hesitated some as to the expediency of sending out goods, for us to buy such articles of food &c. as we need here, not knowing but that it might give offence to the traders - we think however there is not much danger on that account as we have conversed with some of them on the subject, and they advised us to send - Could such articles be sent free of expense as we need (and probably they can be) they would be much better for us than money, as many kinds of goods are worth double here to what they cost in America - Common axes are worth two dollars - Blue Dungree, pieces of 18 yds. are worth 5 or 6 dol. Blankets 1 1/2 yd. square \$3.50 - Two inch chisels 60 to 75 cts. - Jack knives 50 to 75 cts.

I will send a list of such articles as are saleable here & you can send such as you please of them.

Low priced blankets - Low priced blue woolen cloth - Blue Dungree - Cotton thread, various colors, coarse - Two inch framing chisels - A few hinges for doors - Axes - Jack knives - sissors - common combs, a few - Large files.

We sent you a list of articles wanted some time since I believe by Capt. Bennet, but have forgotten what they were particularly - perhaps we now send again for the same things - boards & plank will probably bear a high price here - at present they are sold for fifty dol. per thousand oash. - there is no chance to get logs on this island to saw & we shall probably be often wanting some. Perhaps it would be well to send some if an opportunity should present where they could be sent without much expense.

As there is much shipping now calling here for fresh provision, it is of course high & will be at present. We think it would be well to send some beef & flour & some butter & cheese if our friends will give it. We much need potash to make soap as our ashes will not make good soap. Common soap is fifty (hole in paper) - we shall need a little pearlash.

In a letter to my brother Samuel sent by Capt. Allen, I gave some hints respecting the conduct of some characters who reside or call here - tho' the half was not told - perhaps it would have been better to have said nothing at present - I have wrote my brother to keep the letter to himself. Hope no evil will arise from it. I hope I shall bear in mind your caution in future when I write. With sentiments of respect, I remain yours &c.

Daniel Chamberlain

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Boston, Mass.

By Ship Globe capt. Gardiner - Received May 11, 1822.

Mission House, Oahu, June 27, 1822.

Copy of a)
 resolution in)
 favor of the)
 return of Capt.
Chamberlain .)

With humble submission to the will of the Sovereign Disposer of all events, and with grateful remembrance of His many and great mercies to this Mission in its origin, progress and present state, and of His kind dealings with all the individual members, as to their lives, persons and characters, we cannot but view it as a calamity that any branch of the Mission should be removed even by the direct leadings of the same Providential hand that conducted us hither; still we desire to express our thanks to God and to the Christian public, for bestowing on the Mission so valuable helpers, and to Brother & Sister Chamberlain in particular for the persevering and laborious efforts they have been enabled to make for the promotion of the interests of this Mission; but,

In consideration of the decline of the health of Capt. Chamberlain; the obstacles in the nature of the government of this country, and in the state of society, which oppose the accomplishment of his intended object; the extreme difficulty of providing suitably for the education, employment and settlement of his children without returning with them to their native country, and consideration of the kind and deliberate advice of the English Missionary Deputation, the Rev. D. Tyerman, & Geo. Bennet, Esq.

Resolved, that we deem it expedient that Capt. Chamberlain should be allowed full liberty, and every reasonable facility to return with his family to America; and, should Providence open the way for their safe and comfortable return, that we consider it as his duty to improve it to return to his patrons and friends.

H. Bingham.

A. Thurston,
 S. Whitney,
 E. Loomis.

Sandwich Islands.

Joint Letter,

Feb. 20, 1823.
 Ship AMERICA,

For: I. Evarts, Cor. Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
 (Capt. Daniel Chamberlain.)

[Note: A mistake in binding has placed this page ahead of where it should be. It should follow the next page which is numbered "134".]

221.

The kanaackers have brought the stones from 20 to 80 rods on their shoulders. I have often labored beyond my strength as Brother Whitney was anxious that I should finish it and as I expected to return to Woahoo before November. (It is now uncertain when I shall return.)

The house when finished will be a good one, I think nearly as good as the one at Woahoo, but will not cost perhaps more than \$250., besides what we shall do to it ourselves. I shall not be ashamed to have foreigners examine it when finished. The King and Chief have been to see it, and kanaackers from all parts of the Island. (Miti harle, good house, and nueroah accumi, oi, very learned you are) have been a thousand times sounded in my ears. It will be a house that will probably last many years without repairs and be safe from fire. I am calculating to go to Hannapapa tomorrow with Brother Whitney to work on his house. His house stands on a delightful spot and is situated in as fruitful a valley as I have seen on the Island. It is very expensive procuring boards out here. At this place we have to go 7 or 8 miles back into the mountains to find timber, then saw boards by hand and bring them on men's shoulders. The Brethern here feel rather unpleasantly that they should formerly have represented things in such glowing colors; particularly respecting the production of their lands and the probable expense of victualing children 2 1 2 .- Their lands are a great help to them, but not so much as they formerly expected. Hands are so continually shifting from one to another here that but little calculation or dependence can be placed upon it. For instance a man from America a few years ago bought a piece of land of the King or one of his chiefs by his consent (near where Mr. Whitney's house stands) and paid a good price in money for it, but a part of it has been taken away, and the produce on the rest taken away.

I have written in haste and perhaps not intelligibly, forgive errors and mistakes while I subscribe myself,

Yours, etc.,

J. Evarts, Esq.,
Secretary.

D. CHAMBERLAIN.

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.,
Boston, Mass--

By the Ship
"Tartar"
Capt. Bursley.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824, V

Page 221.

Atooi, Nov'r 11th, 1822.

Honored and Dear Sir:

It is probable that before you receive our communication from this Island (Which we send by the Tartar) you will receive letter from our brethern at Woahoo, by way of Cape Horn in a whale ship-- They have doubtless communicated to you all the interesting facts relating to the success of the Mission at these Islands, and their prospects.

You have doubtless been made acquainted with the state of my health until I left Woahoo for this place-- of my expectations to return with my family to America. I have often felt that this information might trouble you and cause you some anxiety with your other weight of cares. I know not how to express to you my feelings in view of returning. Sometimes I fear it will discourage others, who otherwise would go out and do good work among the heathen. Yes and a thousand thoughts of similar kind-- still I trust it was the desire of my heart to spend my days for Christ in laboring for the heathen-- but if Providence shuts the door, I hope I shall say from the heart "the will of the Lord be done". I conclude Messrs. Tyerman & Bennett wrote you at considerable length respecting the difficulty of educating children in these Islands; or rather the trials our Missionaries have met with at the society islands. This consideration, together with my ill health, induced them to advise me with my family to return to America. The brethern at Woahoo have written you their reasons for ordering me to return, which I hope and trust will be satisfactory to you. But as my health at present seems to be gaining and the brethern here much need my help untill their houses are made comfortable to live in, I may not return at present.

Mrs. C.'s health was low when we left Woahoo; she was worn down with hard work and a weight of cares-- her health is now much better. Brother Whitney is building him a stone house about half a mile up the river in this village on a beautiful flat about six rods from the river. The place is surrounded with beautiful shades of tootoc trees, which renders it pleasant. The house is 26 by 36 feet, with a back part 12 by 15 for cooking and washing. There is a cellar under it, except the back part. The stones of the cellar wall are all laid in clay mortar. I never saw but few cellars in America that excooded it. It is the only cellar on the Island, except the one that Brother B. is digging at his house in Hannapapa. The walls of the house are about 20 inches thick, laid in clay mortar, mixed with a kind of grass, which makes it very strong. I have superintended the work, and placed almost all the stones myself, but as I am feeble I have had help to hand me stones and mortar.

Tamore--Kahumanu--Con--Kiknaver-- and a number of smaller chiefs sailed from this place about ten days ago to see a small Island about 70 miles to the west of this, where are plenty of sea elephants, fowls and we understand they have returned Orichow-- George Sandwich is with them--we hope George does some good, although he needs some one to watch over him-- you need not expect that those natives will endure which have been educated in America, unless they are rooted and grounded in the faith. But the Lord is able to hold them up. Brother R's health is much as usual, rather poor, I am troubled with a trembling in my heart, or palpitation of the heart, and weakness in my legs and hips. I have a strong desire to wait until more helpers come--I long to see them comfortably settled and engaged in their work--Should any of them bring children, I shall pity them.

I have written in great haste, and must stop.

D. C.

J. E. Esq.

Mr. Daniel Chamberlain,

November 18, 1823.

Edgartown, W/-
November 14,

For Ship 52,

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,

B O S T O N,

Mass., U. S. A.

By Ship SPARTAN.
Capt. Swain.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 224.

Boston, August 27, 1823.

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,

Corresponding Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Sir:-

As the feeble state of my health renders it probable that I can no longer labour in the service of the Board with advantage to them, I would submit to their consideration whether it will not be expedient to dismiss me from their service. If this should accord with their views, it will with mine. At the same time, I shall rejoice to lend any aid in my power to promote the cause in which I have been labouring under their instruction.

Yours affectionately,

D. CHAMBERLAIN.

J. Evarts, Esq.)
 Cor. Sec'y)
 A. B. C. F. M.)

Mr. Daniel Chamberlain,
 Aug. 29, 1823.

J. EVARTS, Esq.,
 Cor. Sec'y of the
 A. B. C. F. M.

9 Previous to Sept , 1824.

V

Page 225.

Oahu, August 9, 1822.

Dear Sir:-

I embrace the opportunity of sending by Capt. De Koven, who sails to-morrow, a few remarks on the subject of procuring supplies for the Mission to these Islands. It is now nearly six months, since, by the particular request of Capt. Chamberlain, and a note of the brethren, I took upon me the important and responsible office of Steward for the Mission family. For the last four months there has been in our family, including our little ones and the natives, from forty to fifty persons. To provide suitably for all these, it has been found necessary to be at considerable expense; and, probably at a much greater expense than those would be apt to imagine who are unacquainted with the high price of provisions and other articles which it has been found necessary to purchase for the use of the Mission at this place. For Pork we have given \$26. per barrel--for Beef, \$20. per barrel. Flour \$15., Bread, \$10. per cwt. Rice, \$10. per cwt. Molasses, \$1. per gallon (very poor quality). A common hand-saw, \$7. a common lamp, \$1. files \$6. per dozen, Jack-knives, \$5. per dozen, axes, \$2. each, axe-helves, 50 cents each (inferior quality). Nankens, \$2. per piece (blue); dungarees, blue, \$5. per piece; dungarees, I am informed, may be bought in Calcutta for \$1.50 per piece. Soap, which we have been obliged to purchase considerably, not being able to make any until recently for want of potash, 50¢ per pound. Other articles which are brought here for sale are proportionately dear.

For potatoes and taro we give \$3. per barrel. Hogs are very scarce and cannot be easily procured. By orders from the government they, as well as fowls are sold for cash only.

From the statements which have been made you, you will see that our supplies if procured of foreign trades here must be at great disadvantage. In addition to the high price of provisions &c, at this place they require an advance of from 25 to 30%, if paid for by giving bills on the Treasurer. Most of what we have purchased of foreign trades have been paid for in this way, we not having cash on hand.

The natives pretty universally prefer cash on hand, to any article of trade. This is not to be wondered at, considering the high price of foreign goods.

Dungaree, the best article for trade at these Islands, is torn into pieces of three yards in length. These are called paus, and are valued at \$1. each. A piece of Dungaree will make five paus. It is usually of sufficient width to make three maros each of which is valued at 33-1/3 ¢. A piece of blue Nankin will

make three maros, each of which is valued at \$1. Jack-knives when retailed are at 50¢ each, common scisecors at 25 or 30¢ each.

We have sometimes been enabled to purchase Beef, bread, &c of whalers, at a low price. Still, as our procuring supplies of these articles from them is very precarious, I think it would be best to have most of our provisions of this kind provided in Boston, if they can send it to these Islands, even by paying freight. In general, I think it would be a great saving of expense to have our provisions and articles of trade purchased for us in Boston.

The scarcity of timber at this place indeed is extremely difficult to procure suitable fences for enclosing our houses &c. Our fence consists simply of small sticks, six or eight feet in length, stuck in the ground, and lashed by withes to other sticks laid ~~crossways~~. For two fathoms of this, we have given a fathom and a half of Nankin, valued here at \$1. This kind of fence will not last two years. Besides the high charges for building fences, it often requires considerable time and exertion to find men who are willing to undertake the work; and while it is building it is necessary for someone to oversee the men. If boards suitable for a picket fence, with posts, can be procured in Boston, at a moderate price, and sent to us, we think it would be a great saving of trouble and expense. A considerable quantity of boards are also wanted here for other purposes.

We have recently borrowed \$200. in cash, for which we have given a bill on the Treasurer for \$240. To prevent embarrassment in our affairs, it is desirable that we should have on hand a supply of cash, as well as articles of trade. It is difficult, if not impossible to get a house built, without paying at least half cash. The same may be said in regard to getting other jobs of work done. In this will be endorsed a list of articles which we desire to have sent us. The large reinforcement which we are expecting here will doubtless greatly increase the expenditures of the Mission; and the length of time which it takes to send to America and get a return, renders it the more necessary that a large quantity of supplies should be sent.

In great haste, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours,

Elisha Loomis.

Articles for the Mission family:

Beef,	Codfish,	)	Slates and pencils, large quantity.
Pork,	Blank Books,	)	Cotton cloths of various kinds,
Bread,	(various sizes)	)	Knives & Forks, 6 dozen.
Flour,	Shoes for Men,	)	Axes, axe-helves,
Molasses,	Women and Children,	)	Articles for trade:
Stoves,	Flat Irons, 2 doz.	)	Blue Dungaree,
Boards,	Blacksmith's bellows,	)	Blue & Yellow Nankins,
Clapboards or shingles,		)	Calicoes, coarse, fine
Writing Paper, and some Iron		)	Lamps, 4 dozen, Jack-
Wafers,	Files, (large kind)	)	knives, & large quantity.

225.

Mr. Elisha Loomis,

February 20, 1823.

Respecting Supplies.

Ship AMERICA.

Jeremiah Evarts,

Treas. & Cor. Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,

Missionary Rooms,

No. 69 Market Street,

B O S T O N,

U.S.A.

Oahu, October 14, 1823.

Very Dear Sir:-

For various reasons I have not hitherto been able to give you a statement of the expenses of the Sandwich Island Mission, during the time I had the charge of its pecuniary concerns: and the account which I now propose to give, must be very imperfect, owing to causes which I shall presently mention. At the time I was appointed to take charge of the accounts of the Mission, I had little or no knowledge of this business; and I was not able to learn any thing from my predecessor, Capt. C., he having made use of but one book, in which was merely charges the daily expence, not even noticing what was received from the Board, from foreigners, or from the various natives. I saw the necessity of keeping some more regular account, but the method I took was only a small improvement. I had one book in which was noticed the proceeds received--In another was noticed the purchases and trades--And in another was noticed what was charged, whatever articles were taken from the Depository for purchasing our daily supplies, &c. Of such articles as cooking utensils, crockery, mechanical tools, &c. and indeed whatever was used or consumed in the family, excepting articles of trade, I had not been given particular charge. No inventory was ever taken of them, and they were used in the family as occasion required without any account being rendered. This I ever considered as an evil, but it was an evil which I could not remedy, and for which I was not accountable. I would, however, mention that the family in general were cautious about using any articles unless they were imperiously demanded.

We endeavored to anticipate the wants of the Brethern stationed at Tauwai, and they in their visits to us (three or four times in the course of the year) examined what we had and took such things as they thought desirable.

It was my intention to have sent by Capt. C. an account of our expenses, but my time was then so completely occupied with other duties as to render it impracticable. I had been teaching a school in Honorusu, previous to the purchase of the ship RUBY, but as the breaking of that ship devolved upon me, it became necessary to suspend that employment. I had, besides this, to attend to the building of a large stone cook house, a large stone fence around our yard, and various other matters, exclusive of the daily purchasing of supplies for our table, so that I had no time or opportunity to make out the account. My time was not much the less occupied after the arrival of the new Missionaries, and in consequence the account has not till now been prepared. I have been particular in mentioning the causes of delay, because I am aware that the account ought to have before been rendered.

It may have appeared surprising to you that the expenses of the last year exceeded in such a high degree those of the two years preceeding.

Among the various causes which occasioned this may be mentioned the following: 1. The enlargement of the Mission Family at Honorusu; 2. The increase in the price of provisions; 3. The building of a stone Printing Office, a stone cookhouse, three thatched dwelling houses, and 170 fathoms of stone wall; 4. The purchase of the ship "Ruby", and expense of breaking her up; 5. The outfit and passage of Captain Chamberlain and family to America.

In regard to the first of these, viz. the enlargement of the Mission Family, it may be mentioned that throughout the year it was considerably large for four or five months it exceeded forty persons and for some time it amounted to fifty. The increase in the price of provisions was very great. During most of the two preceeding years potatoes and taro were sold for \$1. a barrel. Toward the close of the year 1821 the price was raised to \$2. But during the last year we were under the necessity of giving \$3. a barrel, excepting a very short period, when we were able to get them for \$1.25 a barrel. The price of hogs, fowls, &c. was raised at least one third. But for want of cash to purchase fresh meat, we found it necessary to use salt meat generally, which we could procure of the traders and pay for by giving bills on the A.B. Meat procured in this way usually cost us from 25 to 30 dollars a barrel.

The actual expense of this Mission during the two first years of its establishment was much greater than would appear from the bills drawn on the Treasurer during that time. We brought us from America 500 dollars in cash and a considerable quantity of clothing &c. which served for our support. Besides this, there was expended in our family more than 500 dollars collected on the Orphan School Fund. The expense of making our first establishment was not great. Our two principal houses at this place were built by government, and for many months our table was almost wholly supplied by the liberality of natives and foreigners. The station at Kaisua (Kairua) cost nothing. At Taurvae almost the whole expense of the first establishment was defrayed by the government. During the two first years also, presents, to a considerable amount were received both from foreigners and natives; but as no account was taken of them, their value cannot be ascertained.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

228.

Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the S.I.M.
from March 15, 1822, to April 27, 1823

Articles received from the American Board,	689.33
Amount of Bills drawn on the " "	5011.50
Donations received at Hanoruru,	1440.22
Total,.....	<u>\$7141.05</u>

Of this there has been expended on account of

Tauwai, \$1194.30
Cost of vegetables for the station at

Honoruru,	241.66
Bread, Flour, Rice and Indian Meal,	" 388.37
Meat, fresh and salt,	" 484.00
Molasses,	" 173.50
Sugar,	" 79.40
Rum, Gin, Brandy and Wine,	" 83.53
Vinegar,	" 21.00
Lamp Oil,	" 118.25
Soap,	" 80.23
Firewood,	" 132.03
Coal,	" 29.37
Labor,	" 45.40
Travelling Expenses,	" 25.99
Contingencies,	" 334.29
Fencing,	" 187.00
Printing Office,	" 83.09
Dwelling Houses,	" 36.70
Cook-house,	" 124.00
Ship Ruby,	" 405.00
Breaking up of said ship,	" 99.83
Actual expense of above articles	
before charged,	" 150.46 (x)
Capt. Chamberlain,	" 521.61
Expended on account of Mr. Ellis,	
for which secured a bill on L.M.S. "	291.70
Total expenses which have been	<u>\$6130.73</u>
charged,----	

Which deducted from the amount secured,
leaves--1010.32

Balance,-----\$1010.32/

(x)

The following statement will explain this charge:
For the articles of bread, flour, rice, Indian meal, vegetables, meat, molasses, sugar, spirits, vinegar, oil, soap, firewood, fencing, houses, labor, coal, contingencies and

226.

there was paid out \$752.30 in cash, which had been borrowed at 20%. This 20%, not having been reckoned with, account of the above articles, when added, makes the above charge of \$150.46.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 229.

From the preceeding statement it appears that there remain on the 27th of April, 1823, the sum of \$1010.32, over and above what was expended. But no inventory was taken at that time, and the quantity of provisions, furniture, articles of trade, &c. procured during the year, and which then remained on hand, is unknown. A great proportion of the present from Mr. Oliphant of Canton, was then, and is still, on hand. It was the custom in our family to divide the presents received, and I had no opportunity of taking an account of what each individual received. Whether those articles thus divided have been expended by the individuals who received them, or whether they still remain on hand, is unknown to me, except in some particular instances as in that of the donation of Mr. Oliphant.

It is proper to mention here that all donations received at this place were reckoned at their supposed value here. Thus bread was reckoned at \$10. per cwt., flour, \$15. per bbl., Beef, \$20 and Pork, \$26. per bbl., Soap, 50¢ per lb. We did not actually pay out for these articles the sums annexed, but what we secured from the Board, what we purchased and what we secured in donations, estimated at their value here, amounted to the sums specified in the general account.

How much was received in the way of donations at Tauwai is unknown, no account of them having been rendered.

I have previously written to you recommending that cash and provisions and other articles of support should be sent out from America. As Mr. Chamberlain will doubtless write to you on this subject, I will not again resume it. I will merely say that could this plan be carried into effect, nearly one half the expense of the Mission could be saved.

I cannot conclude this without expressing my satisfaction and joy at the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain in America as a General Agent and superintendent of secular concerns for this Mission. Such a person has been very much needed here from the commencement of the Mission. His duties will be extremely arduous, and trying, but I have the fullest confidence in his ability to discharge them. His amiable and Christian deportment has already endeared him to us. I doubt not he will be able to render essential aid to the cause of Christ in these Islands.

Commending you, Dear Sir, unto God, and praying that you may long be continued a blessing unto us and unto the heathen, I subscribe myself,

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel,

ELISHA LOOMIS.

Jeremiah Evarts,
Cor. Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

229.

Mr. Elisha Loomis,

April 27, 1824.

Acknowledged, Oct. 22.

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,

Cor. Sec'y of the A.B.C.F.M.,

B O S T O N, U.S.A.

(Seal)

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 230.

*Have printed*OAHU, Sandwich Islands.
Wednesday, December 31, 1823.

Dear Sir:-

I am sorry to inform you that the Types which you forwarded to us by the Octavia, are of no service, they being of a size much larger than those which we had here before. The fount of types which we have here is what is called "Small Pica", and it was for "Small Pica" Accents (Accented vowels) that we wrote. The accented vowels were received by the Octavia, but they are of the size called Pica, and, of course, much too large to be used with Small Pica. In consequence of this mistake, we are under the necessity of printing our books without any characters to denote the different sounds of the vowels, a proper distinction of which is very desirable.

We have written long since for a quantity of Small Pica, k's, Roman, lower case. Probably they are now on their way to these Islands. If they should prove to be too large or too small, it would be a very great disappointment to us, as the number of k's belonging to this fount is quite insufficient. At present we are unable to set up in type at one time more than 9 pages of the size of our Spelling-book. It is desirable that we should have a sufficient number to set up at least 18 pages, at one time.

If the k's (400 in number) for which we wrote, have already been procured and forwarded, which is most likely, I would advise that the same number of k's of the size of the enclosed specimen be procured and forwarded, unless it can be certainly known that those previously sent were of the same size.

To prevent any mistake, I herewith enclose a specimen of the Small Pica, which we have here, as we have recently written for a fount of Pica. I also enclose a specimen of the Pica Accents, which we received by the Octavia. If the fount of Pica which may be procured for us should be of the size of the enclosed specimen, it would not be necessary to have attached to it any accented vowels, as those already here will be sufficient.

With the fount of Pica, there should be a suitable quantity of 'two line Pica', as these will be needed at the commencement of Chapters, in the Gospels which we propose to print. I would also request that there should be sent a small quantity of 'two line Brevier'.

We hope soon to receive a considerable quantity of paper, for which we wrote to you long since. I think we then mentioned 40 reams, on account of the Spelling-book. But 40 reams

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

v

230 (cont'd)

would make only 12,800 copies, and we have a population of 260,000 souls! The state of the Islands at the present time is very interesting. The whole mass of the people seem to be anxiously looking to us for books and for instruction. It is the desire of the chiefs that all classes of people should learn. It is said that the King and Boke, before they left these Islands for England, gave orders to this effect, and now our house is daily thronged with natives asking for books. Nor is it merely scientific instruction which is desired by the people. Many of those who have been taught in our schools, now attend family prayers daily at their houses. On the Sabbath the Meeting-House is generally crowded. An order has been recently published for the observance of the Sabbath. Even the kindling of fires on this day is forbidden.

Probably near 2,000 of the natives are now able to read, and a considerable number write, so as to hold correspondence one with another. A few have commenced the study of arithmetic. Such is the desire which the natives have for instruction and such the facility with which they learn that it would seem the whole population would become able to read if they had books put in their hands, without any further efforts on our part.

Great numbers of those who were first instructed have gone to different parts of the Islands and are now employed in teaching others. In one place there was found 16 or 18 persons able to read, all of whom had learned from one Spelling-Book.

It is unto us, under God, that this people must look for instruction, and on us, under God, are they in some measure dependant. How great our responsibility! A nation to be enlightened! But our help is in God. He can accomplish the greatest purposes, by means of the feeblest instruments. I bless God that He has seen fit to employ me and that I am enabled to bear some humble part in this great work of extending the bounds of His Kingdom.

It has been a matter of regret to me that I have been able to employ so little of my time in teaching. The year preceeding the arrival of the reinforcement, my time was almost wholly occupied in the concerns of the family. Mr. Chamberlain on his arrival was not able immediately to take charge of the concerns, for want of some acquaintance with the language, and character of the people. I have been employed a considerable part of the time since his arrival in breaking up the ship Ruby. For the last two or three months I have been employed in covering the Printing Office a work of no small labour, as we had to saw our boards and split our shingles. The Printing-Office is now pretty well finished. I am now engaged in printing an edition of Hymns, in the language. After all, I feel that much of my time has been misspent. It is now gone forever. The year has now closed. Perhaps I shall not live to see the close of another. It is a solemn reflection. But whether I live or die, may the Almighty put underneath me His everlasting Arms. My health for the last year has been considerably injured by hard labour in the summer of 1822. It is now better. The health of Mr. L. was also poor; but she is now better. She is now teaching a school of 15 or 20 scholars, besides taking her turn in the work of the family.

Page 230 (concluded)

She joins with me in cordial salutations to you.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours,

ELISHA LOOMIS. (Signed)

Mr. Elisha Loomis,

July 12th 1824.

Ans'd Oct. 22, 1824.

(12)

(PROVIDENCE)
 (July)
 (12)
 (1 8 2 4.)

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,

Cor. Sec'y of the A.B.C.F.M.,

B O S T O N,

Massachusetts.

Per Ship

"SUPERIOR."

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 231. (1)

To the Prudential Committee of the
Board for Foreign Missions.

Honored Sirs:--

I am now about to lay before you a subject which is not less greivous to my heart than I know it must be to yours. But, situated as I am upon these far distant shores (heathen), where "darkness hovers over the land, and gross darkness covers the people, remote from the loved dwellings of the Lion, where the glory of Jehovah rests with cheering and vivifying radiance from those temples and altars of the living God; where I once enjoyed a sweet communion with my brethern in all that ordinances of Christ's House; and from that Christian Society, and circle of dear and intimate friends, with whom I once participated in all those heavenly blessings which are calculated to elevate the affections, inform the judgment and purify the heart. -- I feel it a duty I owe myself, my dear wife and the cause in which I am professedly engaged, to submit the subject before me to your candid examination and final discussion. Confiding in your impartial judgment and unprejudiced minds, I humbly trust you have the cause of humanity at heart, however you may see fit to answer me, or any of my proceedings

For a more perfect understanding of the subject I will simply detail the account of the circumstances of our first landing, and the manner I have prosecuted my business, since I took up my residence upon these shores.

We arrived in sight of Crohyhu on the morning of April 30th, at a place called Ko-hah-lah. Twenty or thirty miles from To-ah'e-ah-a, where lives one of the greatest Chiefs of the Nation, named Kri-m'o-koo, or Sir William Pitt.-- On our arrival at the place of anchorage, Capt. B. thought best to send ~~in~~ on shore, to obtain information relative to the political situation of the Islands; ~~when~~ we were informed that Kingiani-a hani-a-hah had been dead some months; that shortly after a civil war broke out which terminated in the destruction of their Tarboa Moria's and Kiwl's -- and that Ke'-ho-ri-ho- the adopted son of the Olo King, reigned in his stead.

The next day, May 1st, a boat with several gentlemen was sent off to To-ah'e ah'-e to obtain direction from the Great Chief Kri-mo-koo'- and others, would visit us on board, the next day.

They came according to promise; and the subject of the Mission was laid before them. They assured us they were pleased, but also assured us they could not give their consent to have us land until they had seen the King, and called a counsel of the Chiefs. That they would accompany us to the place where the King about 40 miles distant,

called Ki-ah-hoo'-ah- on the S. W. part of the Island, where we arrived the next morning. The Mission subject was laid before the King, upon which a Council was called and the subject taken into consideration. Several days spent in soliciting permission to proceed to Oah'-hoo (or Wah-hoo) as it was thought to be by far the most favorable place to commence a station.

The King replied that there were too many of us; that he had been told the Americans were a bad people--that he was fearful our motives were not such as we pretended, but that we had come for the purpose of taking the Islands from them, &c/ Our solicitations were renewed, and, after using our utmost endeavors to convince him that our object was purely to do good. Informing them that there was a Physician in our number who could heal their diseases; the King observed that the Physician was very good, and he should like to have him stay; but that he did not care about the rest; that he should like a ship-carpenter to build vessels for him, but pullah-pullah- i.e., To learn to read would do him no good, it would not make him rich (rich) However, as he was desirous to have the Physician stay with him, he would give his consent to have us all land at Ki-ah-voo-ah, where we might stay three moons on trial; and if at the end of that time he did not approve of us, we must leave the Islands.

On consideration the Mission Family thought that the situation of Kiah-voo'-ah rendered it highly improper for all of us to take up our residence upon this Island, as there was no fresh water within the distance of 5 or 6 miles, and that, upon the Mountain, which could be obtained only by being brought upon men's shoulders in calabashes.-- The country around Kiah-voo-ah for several miles back into the country is made up of scraggy rocks of burnt Lava--with little or no vegetation--except now and then a hill of potatoes--where a spot of earth can be found --on a or a tobacco plant.

Consequently we renewed our entreaties that a part, if not all of us might go to Aahhoo--To which after a long consultation but expressing much anxiety--they consented. The next consideration was who of the family would be willing to stay. My own destiny was first by the choice of the King, who said that the Physician must stay, and one Teacher--Accordingly a meeting of the Brethern was called, and the question proposed, which one of the Brethern would go on shore, and take up with me their abode upon these barren rocks.

No one felt disposed to volunteer; all the Ladies were very averse to stopping at this place, all wished to go on to Aah-hoo. C Contrary to the wishes and entreaties of Mrs. H. I agreed to comply with the request of the King. Knowing it to be for the good of the Mission, at least for the present, but I told her at the same time (and I believed it to be perfectly understood by the Brethern) that if upon trial she should not feel contented, with the King's consent I would go with her to Aah-hoo, or any other place as he should direct. / It was the general opinion that one of the Preschers should accompany us, but they were both equally

bent on going to Ah-hoo, so it was finally agreed to ballot. Mr. Thurston was taken, and he with our companions were set on shore on the morning of the same day, and conducted to a small hut about 14 feet square, which had been previously occupied by the natives, where we for the first time made our pillows upon heathen shores.

Soon after our landing, I was called upon by ^{the King} Mr. Thurston to render medical aid to one of his ~~own~~ wives, and a number of his attendants and servants, with all of whom, by the blessing of God, I had very good success; although some of them were dangerously ill. The native Physicians were much opposed to my practice, telling my patients that I should kill them, and it is to be suspected that had I not been successful in my first setting out, the consequences might have proved unhappy for me. The native Physicians are extremely superstitious, and they know little or nothing of how to distinguish one disease from another; but generally administer the same medicine in all disorders--and if the person to whom they give medicine dies, they suppose him to have been prayed to death by some enemy. Indeed this people do not believe in a natural death, but that they are prayed to death, killed by Ah'-hoo'-ah-éna (evil spirit) or some unforeseen casualty.

Page 232.

(5)

The medicine they give seems to be more for the purpose of driving Ah-hoo-ah- out of the person, than of healing the disease, which are composed principally of cathartics, and those of the most drastic kind. I have known several instances of death from their operation. The cathartic offset frequently continues for several days, and often times terminates in inflammation and death.

I soon had as much practice in my profession as I could well attend to--and not only was obliged to act as Physician, but as nurse. The King and Chiefs presented me with hogs, tarroa, sweet potatoes, &c. which served for a great part of the provisions of the family. I continued in this manner for several weeks, growing apparently in favor of the Chiefs and by degrees obtaining the confidence of all. But at the same time, as I was well aware, there were men who conducted themselves friendly towards me and my brethren, before our faces, while in reality they were our greatest enemies; using their utmost endeavors to disaffect the minds of the Chiefs towards us,--telling them that the Mission had been sent out as spies under the American Government, who were calculating soon to take the Islands. That the Physician had brought American Medicine for the purpose of poisoning the natives, and many other such like arguments, which had no small influence over the minds of this ignorant people.

Becoming more and more acquainted with their manners and customs, I soon began to feel that my situation as Physician, was far more dangerous than I had apprehended. My interpreter, Mr. Young, son of the well known Mr. John Young, had the goodness to inform me of my danger, assuring me that if any of the high Chiefs should die under my care, they would throw the blame on me, which would most certainly endanger my life. Wherefore

I, therefore, saw that it was very necessary for me to be cautious in the administering of medicine. By the helping of God, however, I have thus far been highly favored, having lost but three patients. Three natives and one white man. Two of them died at Ki-ah-voo-ha of the bilious colic, and the other of Hemiphligia. The former was a Captain of the King's Guards. He was the attendant of the Old Queen; the other was a child at Mowa of a consumption; 4th, a white man at Oahoo of inflammation of the bowels. All of them except the first had been sick for some time previous to my visiting them. I would, however, further observe that the first of them was a particular friend of the King. I was solicited to attend him by the King, who went with me to his house. I informed the King that his friend was in eminent danger, and told him I was fearful that I could not help him, and, therefore, would rather not do anything for him, as I might be blamed if he died in my hands. The King, however, was very earnest that I should attempt to do something for him, assuring me that whatever the consequences might be, I should not be censured. Accordingly I proceeded to make use of every means in my power to rescue him from the grave, but medicine had no effect; he died within a few ~~days~~ hours after he was taken sick. The King and Chiefs appeared to be satisfied that I had done all that I could. He was buried under arms in the American Mission manner. In his coffin was put a calabash of pos, a roasted pig and several bottles of wine and rum, together with mats and tapper.

While at Ki-ah-voo-ah Mrs. H. was very unwell part of the time, indeed she declined in her health so fast that I was apprehensive she would soon fall into the phthisis pulmonatis, if she did not soon obtain help from source. The heat of the climate, which is very oppressive at Kiahvooah, more so than at any of the other Islands, seemed to affect her much.

Her mind was much affected from sources, all of which I shall not attempt to enumerate. The many inconveniences and privations which she was obliged to suffer were not inconsiderable. Water was for the most part of the time very scarce. The King thought it was too great a burden (burthen) to find us as much as we needed; so that it was with difficulty some part of the time that we could get enough to drink, and for cooking. And the little we did obtain was often so filthy as to be unfit for use. Mrs. H. frequently desired me to remove to Aah-hoo, or some other place where she might get such things as would make her more comfortable, and if possible recover her health. I told her that to remove without the consent of the King would not be expedient; but with his consent her request should be granted.

I accordingly asked permission from the King, and his Counsellor Krimahoo, to remove to Oah-hoo, stating my reasons. &c. After consulting a few hours on the subject, they told me they were satisfied with my reasons for wishing to remove, but they were not willing that I should go to O-ah-hoo, saying that all the white people liked O-ah-hoo better than any other place, and if I went there I would never come back. But that ~~my~~ they would build me a house at the Loahinah, a distant district in the South station, the southwestern part of the Island of Mower.

Observing that that would be half way between the two stations, and then I could visit either, as duty called. Their true reason, however, I was told and am well convinced, was quite different. They were not yet convinced that the reports respecting the Americans were false, or of my intentions to poison them--and fearing that it would be in my power to do more hurt at O-ah-hoo than at the Lahinah, they pitched upon the latter, telling me that I should have everything I wanted for my comfort which the Island afforded, until the King should move to O-ah-hoo, which he intended doing in the course of 4 or 5 more moons; he should then wish me to go with him. I then again requested the opinion of Brother Thurston on the subject, which I had done previous to my conference with the King and Chiefs--but he appeared indifferent, and gave me no satisfactory answer.

I also wrote to the brethren at O-ah-hoo respecting my removal, and my reasons for so doing, expecting their united and cordial consent, (exclusive of one individual whose voice I know in most cases to be the voice of all.). To my proceeding, but knowing that an old pryu still existed towards me, I did not expect his ready compliance, although I hoped for his compassion towards my dear wife. A few days passed, and Brother Whitney came up with remonstrances to my removal, saying that I ought not to regard Mrs. Holman's health so much as to remove to any place even for a short time, that it was distrusting Providence, &c. & c., and further it was suspected I had some secret motive which I had not yet made known to them--but if I went anywhere, it was my duty to go to O-ah-hoo. I told him, and this was the advice of my interpreters, Thomas Noo-poo and William Young, that if I should go to O-ah-hoo, without or against the will of the King, it would expose the Mission to imminent danger. I reassured them of the purity of my motive; I felt that my own situation as Physician was delicate, and that of Mrs. Holman more so. She plead that if she might leave this place, she would be willing to live awhile without any society, provided she could have water and a few fresh provisions, other salutary reasons she could give, but for the sake of the cause of Christ she thought it not proper to make them known.

I felt that the path of duty was made plain, notwithstanding the obstacles which presented, and to neglect it would be "denying the faith."

We, therefore, set out on the 30th, and arrived at the Lahinah on the 31st of July, where we found everything prepared for our reception. The kindness and attention which were manifested to Mrs. Holman by the natives, but more especially (particularly) by the family of a white man, by the name of Butler, had no small tendency to revive her almost despondent mind. Her fruits, as well as the fresh sea breeze had a happy effect on her health.

We had lived here four weeks when I was called to visit a Captain Dean, who had just arrived at O-ah-hoo from Manila, dangerously sick, and who was at the trouble of obtaining permission from the Government for me to visit him. We arrived at O-ah-hoo

about the last of August, where we were treated by our Brethern of the Mission with manifest indifference, so that it was noticed by strangers. We were in consequence invited to board with Capt/ Dean and his ~~wife~~ partner, who lived in a respectable style--and for Mrs. Holman's sake I accepted the invitation as I knew she would be better accommodated there than elsewhere.

The reasons for their coldness was afterwards explained to me by Mrs. B. who told me she had sent me a letter previous to my arrival which would inform me of my suspension from the privileges of the Church, with many charges, of which I had been as ignorant, as I now plead myself innocent. Together with threats, of taking from my hands the Medicine, books, instruments &c., which were intrusted to my care. I told him I should not willingly give them up, until such time as I was authorized by the Board. As I felt responsible in a great measure for the health of the family. Knowing that I could not be useful without them.

Such, Honored Sirs, is my present unhappy circumstance. Grieved and wounded to the heart, I cannot ~~subject~~ neglect to embrace this opportunity of letting you know my situation, while I crave your candid advice and direction what to do.

I cannot but feel conscious of doing my duty in that the principal cause of which I am thus neglected, and, I feel, abused.

In all my conduct I feel that I have studied the welfare of the Mission. It has been, and now is, my heart's desire and earnest prayer to do what I could for the happiness of the family and the good of the heathen.

I feel that the treatment I have received from my brethern (I would not say from all, for dare they speak their real sentiments, there must be a contradiction) is without a just cause or foundation, except it be from prejudice or jealousy.

I know, there has been a prejudice in the minds of some, subsisting towards me ever since the 3rd or 4th week after our embarkation, the cause of which, to do justice to do justice to Mrs. Holman's feelings, (as it is in her behalf, the more than my own that I now plead) I cannot fail to mention. In conversation with Mr. B. one morning, he asked her if she did not know that it was suspected by the family that she was taking to herself property which was consecrated to the Mission, property to which she had no individual rights. She replied in the negative, and requested an explanation. He told her that it was thought that the oranges and lemons which she had made so liberal a use of, were some that had been put up by some friend for the use of the whole family. She assured him in tears (x) that they were a box her brother purchased and put up for her, together with several other articles, raisins, pepper-mints, &c.

(x) This part of the conversation was overheard by a third person who happened to be in the cabin, who, to use his own words, told me "he staid till he had heard enough" and left the cabin!

Page 233. (11)

The day previous to our departure, he then told her it would be happy for her if she could prove it; that it was truly unfortunate for her that the family could not help their suspicions, &c.

The feelings of a delicate female who had partially recovered from a bed of sea-sickness, weak and nervous--can better be imagined than described, on receiving such confirmation. But to aggravate the case still more, on asking him if she had not been liberal enough with them, telling him she had distributed more than 3/4 of them to the sisters and family. To which he replied that the very circumstances of her distributing them as freely served to strengthen the finger of suspicion. It was not till the next day that she opened her mind and revealed the subject of the conversation to me, altho she went immediately to her brother Samuel, who appeared not less agitated than herself, and who advised her to say nothing about it, but to write home the first opportunity to her brother, who is a respectable (reputable) merchant in Brookfield, Conn. and get his statement of the fact that he purchased them, &c. At another time on hearing a complaint that sugar was consumed very fast, she replied that having drunk neither tea nor coffee, she presumed she had not used 1/4 of a pound since coming on board. To which Mr. B. replied: "Stop! and recollect where you got the sugar you ate upon your lemons so plentifully"--She told him it was some that her brother S. gave her, which he put up for his own consumption on the passage. He told her that it was fortunate for her that she had her brother S. present to prove it, for it was strongly supposed that that too belonged to The Mission, as well as the lemons.

I need not tell you that I entered into this subject with the deepest interest. The keenest, heartfelt emotions were excited between us, as well as our brother. We felt that the fatal--blow to our happiness was struck, if such sentiments of jealousy were to exist between brethren of our family, of our Church, and communion. Is this thought I putting on that "charity which thinketh no evil". Indeed I felt this subject to be too important to be unnoticed, or treated with indifference. I gave my mind fairly and feelingly to the brethren. I felt that some redress ought to be made to Mrs. H. whose feelings were wounded in the tenderest point. At which Mr. B. replied for all-- "We cannot help our suspicions, but it is Mrs. Homan's misfortune."

This, Dear Sirs, I conceive to be the commencement of difficulties, and trials, which on our part I know not how to have been avoided, and which I believe to be the foundation of prejudices against me which I fear will not easily be eradicated.

From this time, and from these circumstances the mind of Mrs. H. began to be depressed. Feeling that if such suspicions existed in the minds of the family, towards her, she could never enjoy that happy interchange of interest, sentiment and sympathy of soul which ought to subsist between them, of the same communion and which she fondly anticipated would be the case when she united with this little family.

Page 233. (12)

From that time she has continued to express the desire one day to return home to the bosom of friends. Her health has been declining, and her spirits desponding ever since, and should she continue in this frame of mind, with no more prospect of relief, I shall feel it my absolute duty to return with her;-- though at present I feel for my own part no disposition to relinquish my important trust, notwithstanding my peculiarly unpromising circumstances,--but far from it.

I feel to commit the case into the hands of those who can endure all things for the best good of His creatures, and the furtherance of His glorious Kingdom

Page 234. (13)

When I look around me and behold the many thousands of perishing mortals, destitute of the Word of God, ignorant of a Saviour, and groping in pagan darkness, and murkiest superstition, my soul is pained within me, and I am ready to exclaim: "How long, O Lord, how long, before these poor souls shall burst the bonds which they have been so long bound with by the God of this world, and brought into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

For our consolation the Scriptures assure us, and the signs of the times demonstrate, that the period cannot be far distant when, not only this, but all Nations shall come to a knowledge of this truth, as it is in CHRIST JESUS.

The inhabitants of these Islands can truly be said to be waiting for the love of Christ. The recent and sudden abolition of human sacrifices and idol worship; the destruction of images, altars and temples, plainly evince the truth.

I write from Ah-too-i, where I was called about 5 weeks since to administer to the families of Brothers Ruggles and Whitney medical aid. Since my arrival Mrs. Whitney has been presented with a fine, healthy daughter. Mrs. R. expects to be confined in a few weeks; after which I shall return to Lahineah, where I purpose staying until I receive other calls.

Mr s. Holman's health is evidently better since our arrival at Ah-too-i, than it has been long before our landing. I think of having her with her brother, hoping it will be for her good. She wishes to be remembered affectionately to you all, while I remain, Dear Sirs,

Your Obedient & Humble Servant,
THOMAS HOLMAN.

Ah-too-i,
Nov. 21, 1820.

(14)

P.S.-- After hearing the foregoing statement of facts, the Honorable Board will, I flatter myself, take the earliest opportunity of giving me their minds; together with such advice as they shall think proper. If I have in any of my proceedings forfeited my trust to the Articles put into my hands by the American Board, I fully relinquish them.

Should I be thought worthy to be continued in the service, I may expect a support.

I would take this opportunity to inform you that I stand in immediate need of some articles of clothing, particularly shoes, summer pantaloons, vests, coats, &c. This clothing is all that I need at present. Mrs. Holman would be glad of a piece of linen diaper, and a piece of curtain calico with one or two chests or trunks.

I should likewise be glad of a Microscope and the Eclectic Respiratory,--ad. at Philadelphia or the New England Medical Journal.

I will just inform you that our hearts have been cheered by the reception of letters from America, this morning, and by the Cleopatra's Barge, Capt. Smith.

Capt. Bennet will be the bearer of these sheets--he sails this evening.

In haste,

Your Unworthy Servant,

THOS. HOLMAN.

~~THOS. HOLMAN.~~

"Do not Copy"

Pages 235 to 283, inclusive.

(Instructions on slips of paper
inserted by Professor Ballou.)

Anorah C. Sullivan.

Thomas Holman,

June 1, 1821.

By the Volunteer Capt. Bennett.

Reverend S. Worcester, D. D.,

S A L E M.

Massachusetts.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 285.

Lahaiua, Island of Maui, Sandwich Ids.,

(Private)

December - 1820.

To

Samuel Waite, Esquire,

Much honored and very dear Friend,--

One of the first duties I appointed to myself after my embarkation from America, was to write a long letter to you, not only to express my respect and sincere affection, but also to make a full and deliberate statement concerning my pecuniary relations to the Board. From a great variety of causes it has, however, been unavoidably delayed till the present time, though two or three ships have sailed from the Islands for America since my arrival.

I have at times felt great uneasiness least for a want of such an explanation, which I am persuaded will clear me from every charge of disingenuousness towards the Committee. I may have suffered somewhat in the eyes of those, who, above all men living, I wish to be perfectly free, not only from any belief, but from every suspicion of conduct, which, even as a man, much more as a Christian & Missionary, I should blush to own.

The first thing to be explained, is the non-execution of the deed for a lot of land in Jersey, valued at \$1200--the consideration (condition) on which \$1000 were advanced to me.

For reasons which existed in the circumstances of the case, & which are perfectly satisfactory because they arose from an almost absolute necessity involved in it, I never received the actual proposition, nor had the direct management of my property, though of age three or four years before leaving America. I never knew the amount of it, because it could not be ascertained any further than that it fully warranted the necessary expenditures attending the best means of education that our country afforded. My adopted Mother & guardian, Mrs. Wilson, being the Executrix of the whole estate belonging to the family, had all the property under her control. My income, in cash, was not sufficient for the last few years to meet the expenses of all the advantages she wished me to enjoy; and she chose to advance what was deficient, rather than debar me from them, knowing that there was a large estate of landed property from which she could receive remuneration.

When I left America, these advances, with the interest on them, had amounted to \$4000. This would not have interfered with the conveyance of the specified lot to the Board (for I had property in the same state more than sufficient to liquidate the claim) had it not been for an unforeseen (unexpected) embarrassment of the funds of Mrs. Wilson, of which I knew nothing until within

a month of our departure for the Islands. Till then I had fully expected to execute the deed the moment I arrived in Boston. But with the information, I ascertained that unless the \$4000. could be raised immediately from my landed property, that not only Mrs. Wilson, but her whole family would probably be involved in absolute ruin. The sum could not be raised without including the lot I designed for the Board, because it was the most saleable (and for that very reason the part I had fixed on to put into the possession of the Society) part of my estate. My obligations to Mrs. Wilson's family were so immense, that I could not, in conscience, nor in heart, thwart a plan the execution of which was of the least importance to herself and family. There was no time to communicate with the Committee, to gain permission to substitute another security. I, therefore, under the circumstances, felt it my duty to commit that lot to the disposal of my mother, and determine on making an assignment of all my possessions which remained after the satisfaction of the claim, to the Board, with which I felt the Committee would be satisfied; as such an assignment would unquestionably more than cover the advance received from them.

This is all that I have to say in justification of the failure of producing the deed. I could not have done otherwise without becoming a monster of ingratitude to one who had qualified me without reward for becoming in any degree useful to myself & to my fellow beings. In the judgment of the world, at least, it would be chagrin enough for her to see all her fondest hopes from me blackened by engaging in the Missionary Cause, without adding to it any direct loss which I could have prevented.

The history of the assignment may be made more concise. I ascertained from Mr. Sandford, our family lawyer in New York, what kind of investment would be necessary to secure the absolute right to my property to the Society, and then gave him directions to draw it up. It was not finished until 9 o'clock the night before I went to New Haven. The writing he prepared was that which I have had handed to the Secretary. I saw at once that it was not at all what I had ordered, and what he knew I desired to execute. I knew the reason he was in the interest of my family, & was aware that they would disapprove my intention, & had vigilantly guarded against the fulfillment of it. It was too late to have it altered in N.Y., and I was compelled to start the next morning at day break for the Coast. I could do nothing more than execute that which was before me. I expected to make any alteration you might dictate at New Haven, but there was not time there, even for me to make an explanation of the case. I have not yet heard a syllable concerning my property in its present condition, but trust it will be so arranged that the Committee will not have to regret that they ever took me & mine under their patronage.

In the course of a few days, at farthest, Mr. Richards & myself will have an official report of our residence at Lahauia up to the 5th of December prepared; & will transmit it by the Paragon, Champion or Octavia, all of which ships sail in the course of a fortnight. The journal of the first three months would have been

sent on the October mail ship, but at that time I was quite unwell, & felt ~~inc~~capable of doing nothing but copying a set of drawings taken by Mr. Ellis during his tours on Hawaii, and which will be forwarded to the Missionary rooms, as soon as the accompanying documents can be prepared. Mr. Stewart & myself both feel a strong affection for Mr. Fay, & would desire to be particularly remembered to him--also on my part to Mr. Hubbard, who has much of my friendship & love, and to Mr. Anderson,

Mrs. W. joins me in affectionate salutations to yourself & Mrs. Evarts.

If you have any recollection of so small a matter as the ultimate choice you made of a berth on board the Thames for Dr. Blatchley, for whom you acted by proxy, whether you put his name on the curtains of the upper or middle berth, or which of the two you designed for him, by communicating it to me, you will confer a favor upon him.

He is under the impression that he is ----- enough to take possession of the berth you designed for him, because I found it was better than that I had chosen for ~~him~~ myself. If I mistake not, the middle berth, with your approbation, was allotted to me, for the ~~better~~ accommodation of Betsey Stockton.

Yours as ever,

Chas. Sam'l Stewart.

Rev. Chas. S. Stewart,
Rec'd? - July 12, 1824.

Acknowledged,
December 30, 1824.

Ship 12.

(Providence, R.I.)
(July 12.)

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esquire,

Mission Rooms,

Market Street,

B O S T O N, U.S.A.

Per Ship)
"CHAMPION".]

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 286.

Ship Thames, Long Island, Nov. 20th.

My dear sir:-

I received a letter this morning from the Rev. Mr. Pond of Ward (Me) the contents of which while they filled me with surprise, excited also the wish to communicate to you a statement of facts, which the hurry at New Haven prevented me attending to.

Mr. Pond writes (Nov. 17th) "I received a letter yesterday from Josiah Prentiss, Esq. of Charlestown (Charlton, Me.) informing me that a report was current there, and flying every where that you called for refreshment at Spurr's Tavern, Charlton, last week, and at your departure purloined the Landlord's whip, and also took money from the drawer. He states that there is great rejoicing in the enemy's camp, and that an article is preparing for publication on the subject in one of the infidel papers.

Now to you, Dear Sir, I feel disposed to submit a simple statement of facts, in order that it may be in your power to obviate any difficulties that may possibly arise from this circumstance. I feel perfectly unmoved by the story, because I feel no guilt. I shall then briefly take no great pains to contradict the report any further than briefly to answer Mr. Pond's letter. The facts are these: On our way from Worcester we mistook the Hartford Road, and turned off to the left towards Oxford. At the latter place, night overtook us and we put up. Early in the morning we went on our way & stopped to breakfast at Charlton. Our things were all carried into the breakfast room, except the whip, which by mistake was in another room. After breakfast being in a hurry to get along as we were late, and with a burden on my mind, arising from the affecting scenes from which we had recently torn ourselves, we got hastily into the chaise. Finding that my whip was left behind, I sprang out of the chaise and ran into the room where we breakfasted, and took a whip which stood by the table where our things had been; and taking it for granted it was mine, I never so much as examined it, whether it was so or not. And it was not until I had proceeded ten or fifteen miles that I discovered my mistake. I regretted it exceedingly, but the Tavern being off the public road I could not send it back. I, therefore, concluded that the safest way was to get it prized and send back the money.

At night we put up at the Rev. Mr. Nash's, Tolland. About 9 o'clock two men came in and inquired for me. One of them, I soon learned, was the Landlord where I breakfasted, & the other was a Sheriff. We succeeded in allaying their anger, by fully satisfying them as we supposed that I had no intention to steal the whip. I settled with them by paying the expense of their journey, and then keeping them over night, and next morning we parted apparently on friendly terms. Here I supposed the matter would rest. But it seems the enemy is determined to make a

Page 286.

nefarious use of it, bu adding to it, what I know nothing about, the story of pillaging their drawer. The landlord has the appearance of a gentleman, and if he is such, he will doubtless refute every such charge. But I have done with this irksome business, & shall trouble my thoughts no more about it. Other and more important concerns slain my attentions.

The Missionaries are all well and in excellent spirits. They are a lovely assemblage & we anticipate a pleasant voyage. Pray for us that the God of Missions may go with us. Mrs. B. wishes to be remembered.

Yours affectionately,

A. BISHOP.

To
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Cor. Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
B O S T O N, Mass.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 287.

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,

Dear Sir:-

I think it altogether probable that the vessel which spoke the Thames at sea brought letters from the Missionaries for you as well as for those who received them in this city, and that they have been forwarded to Boston. Yet as it is possible there may be some delay in your receiving the intelligence & as our paper (the New York Observer) will not come out till Saturday, I send a copy of the letters in season for appearing in the Missionary Herald for July. The vessel that spoke the Thames left the letters at Sagg Harbor, Long Island, whence they came to this city by mail.

Respt'y, dear Sir, Your ob^d. serv^t.RICHARD C. MORSE.From the Rev. Mr. Bishop.

Ship Thames, At Sea, Lat. 23° N.
Lon. 20° 30' E., Dec. 20, 1822.

I need not tell you, Madam, the pleasure I felt at seeing you & your daughter at New Haven, or the pain when I saw my friends standing on the beach as the boat pushed off and I could do nothing but waive my hand in token of a long farewell. But why should I say long? I hope to meet them in a very few days on the shores of eternity, where we shall all be beautified with the righteousness of the Redeemer, and glorified with his likeness. It is this, and this only, that bears me up under the reflection that salutations with my Christian friends on earth are past. Were there no hereafter, no heaven of happiness, to which it is to be hoped, most of them are looking, my heart would sink within me. But so much of a pilgrim have I become that the distance of time which separates Eternity from my view seems very short; and the thought of meeting my friends there quite familiar.

I will thank you, Sir, to notice that they are from the Editor of the New York Observer, in order to aid in bringing the paper into notice. Our Subscription is doing very well indeed. R. C. M.

Page 287.

Much of the dread of Death, which I used to feel, is taken away in the joyful hope of greeting on the peaceful shores of Eternity those whom I leave here on earth, but from whose society I am precluded till hereafter. Whether this feeling

Thus far our voyage has been prosperous. For the first two weeks the sea was boistrous, but most of our time since has passed pleasantly. We are now near ~~our time~~ the Cape de Verd Islands, where we may touch, & leave our letters. Brother Stewart will give you in detail the manner in which we apss our time. I will only say, that I am as happy as if on land. Sabbath & sanctuary privileges are enjoyed by us; and I never attended a church with more satisfaction than I feel when sitting on deck & hearing my brethern preach. It is interesting also, to witness the apparent attention paid by the sailors to the Word of God. They have formed themselves into a Bible Class, & recite the lessons in Rev. W. McDowell's Bible Questions.

What trials are yet before us, we are not anxious to know. Doubtless our faith must be proved by affliction to fit us for our work. But there are no sufferings or sacrifices which we ought not to endure for Him, who hath died for us.

With Christian salutations,

ARTEMAS BISHOP.

We are now within a short distance of the Cape de Verd Islands, where we expect to touch, & may have opportunity to send letters to America.

We had a very rough and boistrous time for the first fortnight beyond anything the Captain ever experienced before. It blew a continuous gale, & we had two tremendous storms, the first, two days after we put to sea, and the last, the following week; but though we witnessed scenes of terror enough to render solemn any mind, we were (were) in no particular danger, nor much alarmed. Everything has been ordered for us by Providence in loving kindness & tender mercy.

The ship & accommodations ever surpass our hopes, and the Captain & Officers treat us with all the affection of a father and brothers. The utmost unanimity & Love prevails in the family. Every arrangement is made to our minds, & though it is only a month since we embarked, we are as much at home as if we were on land.

The bell rings for us in the cabin to rise at day-break. We have prayers in the Cabin at sunrise. The first table is served at 8 o'clock for the Captain, 1st Mate & 5 missionaries with their wives. The second immediately after for the 2^d & 3^d mates, one of the Missionaries & wife, in rotation, the servant girl, the four natives & the steward. From 9 to 12 we study--dine at one--practice sacred music a short time--then study till near night--supper at 6 & have prayers on deck at 1/2 past 7, at the ringing of the bell.

Page 288.

We retire to bed at about 10. On Tuesday & Saturday evening we hear a lecture on the qualifications, duties & difficulties of the Missionary office from Dr. Bogue's Compend. On Friday Evening we have a conference, & a delightful one it is. On Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. we have prayer meeting in the cabin, and service on deck at 4 P. M.; in the evening we repeat our catechism with the natives, and have a hymn & prayers with particular reference to them. Besides these exercises, we have two Bible Classes, one in the steerage, & one in the fore-castle, comprising nearly the whole crew--these are subdivided into four sections, which we hear separately before public worship.

The thoughts of our distant friends follow us probably with sighing and sadness, & many a gloomy hour, no doubt, is spent in picturing our sufferings & sorrows. But we, thus far, with the exception of the storms have know little but peace & Joy. We often think of our friends & feel tenfold the affection for them we ever did--that affection fills our bosoms with indescribable emotions--but there is not one regret mingled with them.

Pray for us and the crew--we pray much for you. Adversity & trials may be on the heels of our present prosperity, but they will be welcome if they come from the Lord.

Page 288.

With Christian salutations,

Chs. Sam^l Stewart.Postscript.Lat. 44⁰ S. Lon. 60⁰ W. Feb. 2, 1823. All's Well!

Mr. R. C. Morse,
)) _____ ((

Rev. A. Bishop,

Rev. C. S. Stewart.

June 25, 1823.

Jeremiah Everts, Esq.,

B O S T O N,

Mass.

(New York)
((JUN))
((25))

(Wax Seal)

Page 288.

Rev. C. S. Stewart

(Copy)

June 25, 1885. (1823)

Honolulu, Oahu, October 15, 1823.

Rev. A. Bishop,

Nov. 27, 1824.

Respected & Very dear Sir:-

It is now almost a year since we parted, perhaps for the last time at New Haven, and though you and yours have often been remembered in my thoughts and my prayers; yet nothing of importance has occurred, that seemed to call upon me to pen a letter. to you, until the present time. And even now, I have little to say in addition to any interesting facts that will not be fully detailed in our public journals. You may perhaps be surprised to learn that most of our reinforcements, still remain at Oahu, while there exists such a call for our labours in other places. But we have not been altogether idle since we arrived, tho exempted in some measure from the toils peculiar to a Mission-are life. § Could we have had the desires of our hearts, we should have removed to our several stations long since. But the superior advantages that are here enjoyed in the acquisition of the language with the aid of our elder Bræthern, and a desire to learn our families in a place of security during our absence on Hawaii, rendered a removal inexpedient until the present time. We are now all prepared to embrace the first conveyance that shall offer, to depart to our several ports, and begin that work, so long desired, and towards which we have looked with anxiety. My destination is at Kaima, along with Mr. Thurston. I feel myself peculiarly favored in being seated beside one who is so capable of taking the superintendence of a station, & of affording me so many helps in the acquisition of the language. But as it is thought expedient that I should previously make a visit to Tanaï for a few months, an exchange with Mr. Ely has been agreed on. By this arrangement, it is probable that I shall not be permanently settled, under a year from the time of our arrival.

With regard to our late visit to & tour around the Island of Hawaii, I have little to say in addition to what will be included in our Report & Joint Journal. To me it was a season of much benefit, as a preparation to future usefulness, by affording an opportunity of obtaining information concerning the manners, customs and character of this people, and becoming acquainted with the situation of & best way of access to the most important fields of Missionary labour on the Island.

There are some facts concerning the volcanic appearance of the Island of Hawaii, that I do not recollect to have ever seen mentioned in any publication. A particular detail of this appearance will be given in our notes of the tour that are to be attached to the Journal. For this reason I will be brief. Hawaii may be literally called an Island of Volcanoes. Perhaps there is no part of the world, not even Iceland excepted, where the marks of Volcanic fires are so numerous & abundant, as on this Island. Not only are all the mountains full of craters (x), but the plains also are broken up in many places, by the bursting out of subterranean fires.

Page 299.

At least three fourths of the whole appears to have been at different times overrun with lava. This is now lying in many places to a great depth; (the shores are formed entirely of lava.) Along the whole of the Western, S. Western & Eastern parts the shores are formed entirely of lava, that have poured (poured) their desolations down the sides of the mountains into the ocean, and formed a perpendicular steep of rocks from 50 to 200 feet above its level. We could never have conceived of such immense quantities of lava ever finding its way for so many miles from the place of its eruption, had we not witnessed by actual observation the paths it has made. In many places this lava is so ancient as to be covered with a deep soil, that produces in abundance all the various kinds of vegetation that grows on the Island. This is more particularly observable on the sides of the mountains, where the daily showers and the other operations of nature in developing the surface and producing a vegetable mould. But in all these plains where such quantities of lava are found, there are no springs of fresh water, or streams. All the rains that fall descend immediately into the earth to rise no more. A sufficient quantity, however, for the use of the inhabitants is caught in caves & hollows of rocks, and from thence is carried in calabashes on men's shoulders to the distance of several miles.

There is another ~~in~~ remarkable appearance which is not peculiar to Hawaii, but belongs more or less to all the other Islands: that is, the volcanic appearance of all the rocks and stones. They are all of a porous nature and of a dark colour, as if they had been over fused. This appearance was observed along the high & bold shores of Hilo & Hamakua, on the N.E. part of the island, and where the past eruptions of lava had been made. From these circumstances, it has been conjectured that all the Sandwich Islands, have been subjected to terrible volcanoes & earthquakes. Perhaps they are only the remains of a great continent, that is now no more. But these are conjectures only. In our report mention was made of Kamakau, a Chief of Keakeke'hua, -- As there is something in the character of this man, that is peculiarly interesting, I feel desirous of giving you a more particular account of him.

Now after our arrival at Kaisua, we were informed that there resided at K. a Chief who was in the practice of assembling his people together every Sabbath Day, for the purpose of praying with and exhorting his people to love Jehovah. I felt desirous of making him a visit, in company with Hopu, hoping that God would bless his word to the comfort & edification of this man, who from the report seemed to be another Cornelius.

Early in the morning of Sabbath, June 29th, we set out, being furnished with a canoe by the Gov. & men for this purpose. The distance is about 15 miles. We arrived at 11 o'clock, and were welcomed by Kamakau with many expressions of joy & gratitude. After taking some refreshments, we repaired to his "Ranai", a shed built for the purpose of holding religious worship.

We found about 100 persons of his own people assembled to hear the word. Our text was: "God so loved the world, that he gave His only begotten Son, &c."--(torn page)

I endeavored to show (show) in the most familiar way--the sinful & lost condition of men--the love of God to the world in sending his son to dwell in the flesh and die for them--and that they, and they only, who forsake their sins, and believe on Him can have eternal life. When I came to the latter part of the discourse, the good man interrupted us & began a harrangue telling them to listen for their salvation depended upon attending to these truths. After service, he began again & spoke about 10 minutes--with great earnestness and energy, while the tear stood in his eyes. The substance of what he said was "That they had formerly cared for nothing but to eat, and drink and sleep, and knew nothing about the great Salvation--That he had often told them these same things, but they believed it not--and now they had heard them confirmed by the Minister himself". Then he told us that after we were gone, he would assemble his people again, and expect them (repeat to them) all that had been said by us. He asked many questions concerning the way of salvation, & the nature of the heavenly rest--and appeared deeply interested in the answers that were given. Especially the idea, that Heaven is a holy place, and that nothing sinful or unclean ever enters there, affected him much. As I walked down in front of his house, upon the beach, I saw his idol, which he formerly worshipped, lying prostrate and mutilated upon the rocks, and washed by the waves of the sea, as they rolled to the shore. It was a huge block of wood, rudely carved into a hideous monster, and well calculated to infuse terror into superstitious minds. I asked him what he thought, when he worshipped that block of wood? He answered that "he worshipped it because he feared he would destroy his cocconut". "But was you not afraid to destroy it?" "No, he never did me any good or hurt, and so I knew he was no God, and flung him away!" He was afterwards visited by Mr. Thureston and Mr. Ellis, and appears to continue firm in his resolution to serve the Lord. He is very anxious to have missionaries visit him, and has often expressed a desire to have them come and settle at that place. We hope we shall write more of him hereafter.

Mrs. B. desires to be affectionately remembered to yourself & family, to Mr. & Mrs. Hill, and Mr. Anderson. She is just recovering from a short but severe illness. God has been generous to me in again raising her to health, and I hope to future usefulness. But he has sent His messenger of death, and taken to himself our little daughter. It was a lovely babe, but it never opened its eyes upon the world. The consolation we feel in this bereavement, arises from the belief that it is removed from a world of trial, a vale of tears, to the abode of perfect bliss & glory. In this dispensation he has taught us to feel that whatever of bliss we may enjoy on earth, is to be derived from Him at its source, & given Mrs. B. is resigned and cheerful. Pray often for us that we may be found faithful in the day when all hearts shall be laid open, and every man judged according to his works.

Page 289.

The Accounts of the Revival in Boston that reached us by the Paragon gave us much satisfaction, and joy. May it not cease till everything that opposeth shall be brought in subjugation to the willing obedience of Christ. This is a private letter and dictated solely by the feelings of respect & Christian friendship. With sentiments of high esteem, & cordial salutations to yourself & family,--I remain, Dear Sir,--&c.,

Artemas Bishop.

To

~~Jeremiah Evarts, Esquire~~
(Jeremiah Evarts, Esquire).

Rev. Artemas Bishop,

April 27, 1824.

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esquire,

Cor. Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.,

B O S T O N,

U.S. of America.

(Red Seal)

Wai'mea, TAUWAI, January 7, 1824.

Very dear Sir:-

(two inches)

By the Ship Paragon, Capt. Cole, now lying in the roads, I hasten to inclose a letter to A. G. Poindexter, of whose place of residence I am ignorant. Should you not know his address, be so kind as to direct it to the care of his mother, Mrs. Williams of Brimfield.

The health of myself and Mrs. B. & that of the Mission generally is continued, and we are enabled to pursue our work with uninterrupted attention.. (This delightful climate is peculiarly favorable to our health especially during the winter months, tho we need some cold weather to brace the nerves and invigorate the frame. At this season of the year (mid winter) the atmosphere bears the temperament of the early part of September in New England, the days are pleasant and the evenings moderately cool.

You will learn from the others, the particulars of our encouraging prospects of usefulness.) Perhaps at no time since this Mission was commenced, were our hopes so raised as at the present. Our beloved predecessors have so far acquired a knowledge of the languages as to convey distinctly & intelligently the glorious & truths of the Gospel to this ignorant, degraded & debauched people. (The native is beginning to feel the salutary influence and its rules are in a measure becoming our patrons. Churches are erecting in different places, and pressing requests are made to us for labourers which we are not able to afford.)

One interesting instance of this kind I cannot forbear mentioning. Kapiolani, a Chief-woman of distinction, who has for some time past resided at Oahu, and had become deeply interested in behalf of the Missionaries, has lately removed to her former residence at Kearakewa, or Hawaii. She applied for a Missionary to accompany her, and settle there, offering to build him a house, & erect a church for the worship of Jehovah. Mr. Ely, to whom she had taken a fancy, was mentioned. But it seemed that neither he or any other person could be spared, and she departed in great disappointment. At the dedication of the new church at Kai'rua, a few weeks since, Kapiolani was present and after the services were over she said to Mr. Thurston & Mr. Whitney, (who were present on a visit), in the most feeling manner, "I have applied for a teacher and been refused, but I am resolved to have a church built immediately, tho no preacher shall be sent me." On Our Mr. W.'s return to Oahu he related the interview to the Brethern, & Mr. Ely offered to remove thither instead of Tanna, as he had previously ^{arranged}.

Page 290.

It appeared so desirable that the important field at Kearakekua should be immediately occupied, that the Mission consented. Mr. Ely is to live a Kaima, and in conjunction with us, afford our continual aid to Kearakekua.

I shall probably spend a considerable part of the present winter at the place, to aid Mr. Whitney in the duties of this station, before I enter into more abundant labors of the extensive field assigned me on Hawaii. I trust and pray that Mr. W. may not long be left alone, and it is the intention of the Mission to lend him what aid can be spared from other stations, until more laborers arrive from America. The call is now for Ministers of the Gospel, little encouragement if any, is given for Mechanics, especially as there are so many foreigners seeking employment in the different trades.

(One inch)

(Aided by the vocabularies and assistance of the Brethern, I have been enabled to commence preaching to this people, in their own language, and on the last Sabbath I delivered my sixth sermon tho' it is with a stammering tongue that I speak.)

But my principal attention at present is turned to the superintendence of a school, which together with the study of the language comprises (occupies) my whole time. At the close of my visit at this place, I purpose to forward a short Journal to the Committee.

That every blessing may attend you & yours, is, Dear Sir,
the prayer of your unworthy servant & fellow laborer

in the Lord's Vineyard,

Artemas Bishop.

Jer^d Evarts, Esquire,--

(x) He arrived April 27th, eight months before.

Jeremiah Evarts, Dequire,

Missionary Rooms,

Boston, Ma,

U.S. of America.

Ship PARAGON,

Via Canton.

(Wax Seal)

Page 290.

Rev. Artemas Bishop.

August 27, 1824.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 291.

WAIMEA, Jan'y 14th, 1824--

Very dear Brother,--

I have only time to write a few words by the Champion, which anchored to-day in the roads, and is to sail this evening. I had intended to have written more at full, but the time forbids. By the Paragon, Capt. Cole, wh. left about a week since, we forwarded several letters to our American Friends & had intended to have done the same by the Champion, until we learned her hasty departure. (We are still going on prosperously in our work, "having obtained help of the Lord.") On the last Sabbath our congregation was enlarged to a great (much greater) number than ever attended before, in consequence of the observance of the day being enjoined by the King. We expect likewise that it will continue to increase for several successive Sabbaths, and we find that the more they attend, the more willing they are to continue the practice. It is a matter of gratitude to the Great Head of the Church--that we have not first to labor in pulling down the temples of Superstition, e're we can find materials to build up the temple of the Living God. In this respect we are privileged above our Brethern in the Indies. Here the work of destruction is prepared by the Lord to our hands, and we have only to go forth and collect together the scattered fragments, and mould & shape them into a new edifice, on which it is our desire to inscribe "holiness to the Lord". But tho we are thus favored, in another respect we labor to a disadvantage. The people here are entirely rude, with(out) any knowledge of the arts, or sciences, without any standard of morals, without any mental culture, and without any conscience of right or wrong, as their conduct is regarded by the Supreme Being. Tell them that such an art is sinful, and they will assent to it readily, but will not seem in the least to know what is meant by a sin against God. In fact the common people neither have (n)or desire to have any opinion or will independent of their Chief's to whom they pay the most implicit deference, and consider as incapable of a wrong action.

It is for this reason that we pay a particular attention to the instruction of the Chiefs, that through them we may obtain access to the people. And if this course were not pursued, our labor would be in vain, in attempting to arrest the attention of the common people.

We shall expect an appeal to be made to the Christian public in behalf of some additional helpers, as soon as the means can be provided. Ministers of the Gospel only are needed, ~~reputable~~ as to their qualifications, devoted to their piety, and willing to go & labour any where-ever the voice of the Mission shall declare. I would advise them, even were it in my power, to make no determination

in their own minds of a particular station, till after they shall arrive and learn the situation of things--no, not even to select their companions in labour. But by all means I would advise them to come out married. A Missionary ought not to live here without a wife. Nor need ladies be fearful of coming. They will find a healthful climate, many comforts, and little hard labor, as the heaviest is done by natives, who desire little other remuneration than their food. A lady here need never be at a loss for business. Besides contributing to the comfort respectability & usefulness of her husband, and superintending her family concerns, she will find ample employment in instructing the natives, especially the females, in reading, writing and sewing. To the influence of the female missionaries, we are to look for example to the native females, who tho not naturally inferior to the men, are far more degraded by vice of every sort. It is painful to say--but it is literally true, that a virtuous native female is scarcely to be found, in these Islands. To raise this degraded class of immortal beings to respectability and usefulness is the part of our female Missionaries.

Did time permit, I would say much more on this subject. I feel deeply interested in those who are to be our companions in labour. They must be prepared for self-denial, especially the greatest of all self-denials, a willingness to submit their opinions in every instance where they shall be called to do it, to the voice of the Mission. They shall be received with open arms and welcomed to participate in our fellowship, and to share in our toils, and if they profess the right spirit, God will give them grace to be found faithful and not to look back with regret to the comforts & refreshments of civilization & Christianity which they shall have left.

Please to write me as often as you have leisure.

With my own & the salutations of Mrs. B. I subscribe myself

Your affec't. Br. in the Lord Jesus Christ,

A. BISHOP.

Mr. Rufus Anderson.

P.S. - My sincere regards to Mr Hill--I purpose to write him soon.-- I would take this occasion to recommend to your kind attention and regard Mr. Shaw, who returns by the Champion. He is a member of Dr. Baldwin's Church, and has been to us a friend & Brother, from whom we part with sincere regret. He was mate of the Octavia under Capt. Blanchard, but was dismissed as near as we can learn, on account of his religion.

A. B.

Page 291.

Rev. Artemas Bishop.

July 12, 1824.

Ans'd October 21, 1824.

SNPP 12.

Mr. Rufus Anderson,
 Missionary Rooms,
 Boston, Massachusetts,
 U.S. of America.

(Providence)
(R. I.)
(JULY)
(12)
(1824)

(Wax Seal)

9 Previous to Sept. 1824. V

Page 292.

Long Island Sound, Nov. 20th, 1822.

My dear Sir:-

I have only time to make a hasty sketch of the tools necessary for pump & block making. Block makers chisels of various kinds from 1/2 an inch up to 4 inches, & younger gouger form of broad axe, turning gouger & chirok, augur & gimlets, gougers from 1/2 an inch up to 2-1/2 inches, cross-cut lignum vitae & hand saws, hatchet and broad axe, a chuck and set of pump maker bits. There for chip bucking, board adz, a long and short jointer, & fore plain cross cut, & whip, some of it saws, mawls (mauls) in short almost any tools that will be useful.

In great haste,

Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH GOODRICH.

Mr. Joseph Goodrich,

292.

Nov. 25, 1822.

Mr. Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,

Corresponding Secretary. A.B.C.F.M.,

New Haven,

Connecticut.

(Wax Seal)

Ship Thames, Nov. 20, 1822.

My Dear Sir:-

I had so bad a headache last night that I did not go on board, but slept in the Packet which had the remaining part of our baggage on board. At five the Packet got under way, and in about two hours we were along side the ship. All our baggage is on board, and I do hear any complaint of any articles missing. The trunk belonging to Mr. Bishop, which was not recognized as being sent down is found on board. It was found this morning that the boys had no mattresses, but by the kindness of Mr. Cross, two were obtained o for them from the Packet. These the Board will have to replace.

All the members of the Mission family are in good health and excellent spirits. The vessel will soon be under way, and will be accompanied a short distance by the Packet, which brought off our baggage. And now permit me to express, my dear Sir, my thanks to you for your numberless kind attentions to me. I shall ever cherish a most pleasing recollection of the season which I passed at the Missionary Rooms. My intercourse with yourself & the other honored members of the Prudential Committee has been greatly serviceable to me in an intellectual point of view. As an unworthy fellow laborer in a less important and less responsible Station, I should be animated by a recollection of the zeal, fidelity and devotedness of my much respected superiors.

I regret that it was not in my power to call upon Mr. Hubbard before I left Boston. Be kind enough to say to him that I shall ever retain the most pleasing recollection of my acquaintance with him--that feel myself under obligations to him for his various offices of kindness & personal attention. Remember me kindly to Mr. Fay, to Mr. Hill, to Mr. Anderson. My respects to Mrs. Everts and remembrance to your children.

I am, Sir, very respectfully & affectionately your obt. servant,

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.

Jer.^b Everts, Esq.

Page 292.

Levi Chamberlain,

Nov. 20, 1822.

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.,

New Haven,

Connecticut.

By Mr. Cross.

(1822)
(Seal)
(Blue)
(Wax)

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 294.

Ship Thames, Long Island Sound,

Nov. 20th, 1822.

My Dear Mr. Anderson,--

Yesterday afternoon the long expected embarkation took place, in the presence of a very large number of people, who had assembled to be spectators of a scene to them entirely new, and to all to all the friends of Missions, in a high degree interesting.

I have bid adieu, if not finally, yet for a long time to the friends whom I love, the privileges of social religious intercourse which I prize,-- and in a short time, if Providence should favor us with a breeze, I shall leave out of sight the shores of that land which gave me birth.

I do not regret that I relinquished mercantile pursuits to be engaged in the cause of Missions, nor do I as yet repent of any one sacrifice, nor would I wish a single event, which has ever taken place in the chain that has brought me to this place under my present circumstances, to be altered--nor do I as yet repent of any one sacrifice that I have ever made for the Redeemer.-- I am, indeed deficient in capacity for a discharge, satisfactory to myself, of the duties which will devolve upon me.

Having been more than a year at the Missionary Rooms, it will be expected by my brethern that I possess, and that I bring into exercise, not a little knowledge of Missionary operations. But I did not improve under my advantages, the year that I had the privilege of being employed at the Rooms, as I now wish I had. I am not at all satisfied with my attainments, in knowledge & experience of those things which are important for a Missionary.-- I need more compassion for the heathen, more zeal and faithfulness, more perseverance & intrepidity. I need what I can conceive might be termed Christian heroism.--I hope you will pray for me, and for all the members of the Mission family, that we may persevere in the good cause in which we have embarked,--that none of us be suffered to apostatize, and thus dishonor God, and bring reproach on the Missionary cause. Should any of us fall away, your heart would be pained, as would also the heart of the dear man, with whom you are associated, and of the other members of the Providential Committee.--

It is growing late, and as the Pilot may be put on shore before morning, I hasten to a close. Accept my thanks for your very affectionate letter, handed to me just before parting.

I shall delight to retain in my recollection that period in which I had the privilege of being associated with you in important labours. I feel myself under obligations for all your kind attentions to me personally, you will accept my thanks, and be assured

Page 294.

that my prayers, if they can be of any avail, will ascend to the Throne of the Redeemer, that the light of His countenance may ever be upon your soul; and that you may be as useful as your largest desire can crave.

I remain, very affectionately

Your brother in the bonds of
the Gospel,

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Rufus Anderson.

Mr. Levi Chamberlain,

Nov. 23, 1822.

12

Mr. Rufus Anderson,

Missionary Rooms,

Boston,

Care of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,^{MS.}

New Haven, Ct.,

(By the politeness of Capt. Trowbridge.)

(New Haven)
(Conn,
(November)
(25)
(1822.)

Opened by J.E.

(Wax Seal)

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Ship Thames, At Sea, Feb'y 2, 1823.

Dear Sir:-

At day break on Thursday morning, the 21st of November, 1822, we had passed Montauk Point, and at half-past 8 we were departing from Block Island, bearing North. West. about 20 miles distant. Having now got out of smooth water, and being unaccustomed to the sea, the motion of the vessel produced sea-sickness on the greatest part of our number; but with respect to most of us, its continuance was short. Two days after losing sight of land, we encountered a gale from the south-west accompanied by squalls and rain with a very heavy sea. On Thursday of the next week we experienced another gale, from the north-east which lasted till Friday afternoon. During both of these gales the Captain judged it prudent to lay the vessel to till the fury of the storm was abated---

On Thursday, December the 5th We fell in with the ship Winslow, Captain Clark, 13 days from New Bedford, bound to the Pacific ocean on a whaling voyage. Two days after speaking her, the wind being light and the sea smooth, our Captain hoisted a signal to invite Captain Clark on board. He accepted the invitation, and passed the afternoon on board, the two ships in the mean time keeping on their way together.

At our instance Capt. Clark was invited, in case the weather on the Sabbath would allow of it, to come on board and attend religious services (worship). This he very cheerfully consented to do, and he also gave permission, upon our asking leave, for some of our members (number) to go the next day to conduct religious worship on board his ship. Accordingly the next day, weather being remarkably favorable, Capt. Clark- Capt. Crosby, Mr. Stewart and myself went on board the Winslow.

Mr. Stewart made an address to the ship's company, who were collected together on the quarter deck, for the purpose. They gave respectful attention, and at the close of the exercises a number of religious tracts were distributed among them. On our return to the Thames, Capt. Clark accompanied us, and tarried on board till after tea, and was present at our religious worship. He appeared highly pleased, and politely offered his services, promising to write respecting us to his owners, to be reported by them for the information of our friends, if an opportunity should present itself of sending to America. The meeting together with the friendly intercourse between the two captains, and the opportunity thereby furnished of extending religious instructions to the crew of a ship and performing Missionary labor on the wide ocean, has been to us a peculiarly gratifying circumstance; and it is rendered

especially interesting from the fact that Captain Clark had been applied to previously to the contract with the owners of the Thames, to carry out this Missionary family. I hope the impression on the mind of the captain and ship's company will be salutary, and that religion and the cause of the Missions will be advanced by this interview. At the time this took place it was the confident expectation of all on board of the Thames, that we should touch at one of the Cape Verd Islands, and thus be favored with an opportunity of sending letters to the United States. But when we had got into the latitude of those islands, the weather was unfavorable to our running down for them, and the wind very favorable for us to proceed; therefore, it was thought best for us not to change our course.

The foregoing I had prepared to be in readiness to send by some ship or vessel which we might chance to meet on our passage. I intended to be more particular in stating particulars respecting the passengers & stores, but as the conveyance of this is somewhat uncertain, being by an English whaler, I briefly state that the Mission family are all in health & spirits, and that they have all enjoyed health with slight exceptions since the time of our embarkation, which is 72 days. We were last evening in 47 fathoms water on the Brazil Banks, in latitude 43° 4' and longitude 58° 40' W. Our provisions are good and abundant. Though the crowded state of the vessel & the manners of their being stowed away has prevented me from inspecting all the things put on board, & in fact of finding everything contained on the memorandum of stores which you put in my hands just before our sailing.-- Hitherto the Providence of God has smiled upon us. Since we took the N.E. trade we have had very little adverse weather, with the exception of a hard gale attended with squalls and rain, off the mouth of the river La Plata.

I hope the supplies of clothing &c. which were unavoidably left at New Haven for want of room on the Thames have been shipped, or will be before you receive this letter

With affectionate remembrance to Mr. Hill, Mr. Anderson & the Prudential Committee, I am, in haste, very respectfully

Your obdt. servant,

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.

Jeremiah Everts, Esq.,
B O S T O N.

Page 295.

P.S. As the Captain is not quite ready to send on board the vessel which is expected to take charge of this, I would add that we have been treated with much kindness by the Captain, & with respectful attention by all on board, since our embarkation. We observe religious worship, in a public manner on the Sabbath, for the benefit of the seamen. We have also adopted a system of Bible instruction for their spiritual benefit, and it has not been pursued altogether without hope of success.

Mr. Levi Chamberlain,

June 21, 1823.

S H I P 20-1/2

SAGHARNE

Jun

16

Jeremiah Everts, Esq.,

Cor. Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.,

Missionary Rooms,

Boston, U.S. of America.

(Wax Seal.)

I hope that with future supplies for the S. I. M. large supplies of tracts will be sent out, as they promise to do much good by being distributed to the crews of whalers & other vessels that frequently visit the Islands. The Bethel Flag presented by Mr. Jenks was, I suspect, left at New Haven, with the articles which could not be sent. L. C.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

V

Page 296.

Oahu, June 10th, 1825.

Jere^h Evarts, Esq^r.

Boston, Ms.

Dear Sir,--

An opportunity of sending a letter to America having this morning presented itself by the appearance of a whaling ship bound home, off the harbour, I improve it to write a hasty communication.

On the 28th ult. the Missionaries sent a large packet of letters by the Arab to Canton. But as the Arab is to proceed no further than Canton, the letters may possibly wait a short time there before an opportunity will present of their being forwarded to America, & consequently may not arrive so soon as this letter. I will, therefore, not be amiss just to advert to a few particulars in those communications. The joint letters of the reinforcement states fully the kind dealings of the Lord with us while navigating the wide & trackless waters of the Atlantic & Pacific, and the safety with which we were conducted over the tempestuous region of Cape Horn.

While in the Gulf Stream we encountered a severe gale which raged with violence about 12 hours, throwing the sea into dreadful commotion, & rolling & tossing the ship in a manner very distressing to the passengers. Nothing of special interest occurred except falling in, on December the 5th, with a whaling ship from New Bedford, 13 days out, & remaining in company with her ~~x~~ till the Sabbath, & the conducting of religious worship on board, until the 24th day of Jan'y, when arriving off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, we experienced a tremendous gale. On the 8th day of Feb'y we passed in safety the rugged rocks of Staten Land, and in the evening began to experience the tempests for which the region of Cape Horn is famous. On the 2nd of March we arrived off the western end of Terra del Fuego in the latitude of the Sts. of Magellan, & in long. 83° 17' W.; and in 52 days more the much desired view of Hawaii burst upon our sight, calling forth our songs & thanksgiving to Him who had conducted us in safety through so many dangers. ON Sabbath morning, April 28th, after having been under sail 158 days, the Thames was brought to anchor in the roads off Honoruru, and several of the brothers went ashore, and had a joyful interview with the Missionaries & a very pleasing one with the natives.

Since our arrival here nothing has transpired to damp our spirits, or discourage us in prosecuting the work to which we have devoted ourselves, & for which we separated from our dear friends & native land.

We could not have anticipated nor even desired a more welcome reception on the heathen shores than we have received. The King appears to be the firm friend of the Missionaries, and the Chiefs say they are glad that we are come --they promise to protect us, & give

Page 296.

us strong proof of their friendship for us, and good will towards our object.

We have had a number of interesting meetings relative to the union of the re-enforcement with the elder branch of the Mission, & on business relative to new plans of usefulness, strengthening old stations & occupying new ones.

It was resolved to occupy as soon as practicable Lahaina or Maui, and in pursuance of that resolution Messrs. Richards & Stewart embarked for Maui in the Eaheo on the 28th ult. in company with Makuahanukama, the king's mother, & other chiefs & personages, attended by Wm. Kamahoula (Kummoolah) as an interpreter. The brethren have obtained a very comfortable settlement, & received many proofs of the friendly disposition of the natives.

It was also resolved to explore Hawaii before the location of the station or stations to be occupied on that island, should be determined upon. The members of the deputation are now waiting here for a conveyance. -- -- --

Many things respecting the prosperity of this Mission have been communicated in previous letters of the Missionaries, which may be construed by some to imply the utter ruin (ruin) of Satan's Kingdom in this Island--the wide spreading conquest of the Gospel & the triumph of the Redeeming cause. It is true the servants of God have taken the field and erected the banner of the Prince of Righteousness, but the hearts of these servants of Satan have not been won to the love of righteousness. Little can be said confidently of the conversion of a single individual among all this people, though much may be said of the attention of some to the means of Grace. This field needs the dews of Divine Grace; and until the influences of the Spirit are granted, though advances to a certain degree may be made towards civilization, no harvest of souls will be gathered into eternal life. It is to be hoped that the prayers of Christians for the Divine Influence upon this Mission as well as their alms for its support may constantly come up as a memorial before God.

When I shall have more leisure for writing I intend to make a statement of the pecuniary concerns of the Mission--its means means of support--facilities for obtaining it from the natives & from vessels that may touch at these islands either by purchase or donations,--and the best means of receiving support through the Board.

I subjoin a list of articles of which the Mission now, or very soon will stand in need, & which will be for its relief to receive from the Board as soon as practicable.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.

Potash (for soap) 2 bbls. if expedient. (Soap here costs 56¢ per lb.) Lead pencils of a good quality, also quills; Gould's penmanship, if it can be obtained, for myself, which you will charge to me. Slates have been previously written for, but the demand for them is so great that I venture to mention them again. If we had a thousand they would very soon be taken up. Flat irons for the use of the families & for trade -- several dozen would not be amiss.

Bedsteads, six; chairs, two dozen. 5 stoves like the one sent by the Houqua, James Patent No. 3, with shovels & Tongs. The stoves ~~occasion a great saving of wood, which is a very expensive article.~~ One will be needed at each station. It will be well to send out a double set of copper boilers, as the tin burn out very soon, and one set of the copper will last as long as 4 sets of tin ones. An assortment of tin ware, such as tin tumblers, say 5 dozen, basins, and pans, pails, nurse lamps, common lamps for use & trade with the natives, dippers, 6 large water pots, coffee pots, skimmers, ladles, &c. Tea pots, block tin would probably be cheaper than tin or pewter.

A hand cart & Wheel barrow would be a very great convenience at most of the stations, & a great saving of expense, since everything which we wish to transport from one place to another must be done by hand or on the backs of the natives. The two carts at Honoruru have probably saved to the Mission more than a hundred dollars expenses. If timber could be procured for several axeltrees to a lan (x) cart it will be a great convenience, as no suitable piece of wood can easily be procured. at these islands. It is very evident that stoves without boilers are of very little use. The stove set up here will need a full set before they can be sent out. It is desirable that two sets like these

that accompany the other stoves should be forwarded by the earliest opportunity,

Levi Chamberlain,
April 17, 1824.

Acknowledged:
October 16, 1824.

Jeremiah Everts, Esq.,
Cor. Sec'y of the
A. B. C. F. M.,
Missionary Rooms,
BOSTON,
U.S.America.

(x) Qu ? large

SHIP 2A
{ New York }
{ April }
{ 14 }

(Seal)

The Paragon has not arrived, but we are daily looking for her.

P.S. -- Mr. Ellis the Missionary supported by the London Missionary Society & laboring in concert with the brethren of this Mission, requests me to write for him for two barrels of cider for the use of his family. A kind similar to that which was obtained at New Haven for the reinforcement would suit, and no other would stand a voyage to these islands. You perhaps recollect of whom it was obtained; if not, Mr. Dunning who procured it will remember, & should you write to him, would doubtless very cheerfully procure a couple of barrels. Mr. Ellis will pay the Missionaries here for whatever it may cost the Board, including the liquor and the expense of procuring it, & sending it on. As the vessel expected to take this communication is detained one day longer than was at first apprehended, an opportunity is afforded of sending duplicates of some of the communications sent by way of Canton.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824. V

Page 297.

Honoruru, Oahu, Sept. 1st, 1823.

Mr. Levi Chamberlain.

Respected & Very Dear Sir:-

Since the arrival of the re-enforcement frequent opportunities have been afforded of transmitting letters to America, every one of which I have improved by writing letters to the Missionary Rooms. As the present conveyance is direct, & many of the others were circuitous, this communication may possibly reach Boston before some of the letters forwarded at an earlier period--therefore, I will just state, that letters were forwarded by the way of Canton on the 28th of May--

These were the most important of any that have since been transmitted. By this conveyance the public Journal of the Mission & the official letters of the re-enforcement were sent -- On the 17th of June other communications & duplicates of letters previously sent, by the *Dawn*, Capt. Bardiner returning to America by the way of Cape Horn-- on the 9th of August by the way of Calcutta, to the care of Edw. A. Newton, Esq. -- and on the 16th of August by Capt. Cooper bound to the Coast of California. Mr. Bingham has written by all the above conveyances except the last.

Previous communications state the arrival of the *Paragon* in 6 months from Boston.-- The articles which were shipped in her for the Mission corresponded with the bill of lading & were landed in good order. On the 5th of August Mr. Bingham sailed for Lahaina with a view of rendering assistance to the brethren of that station; Messrs. Richards & Stewart. The reason of their needing special assistance has been stated by Mr. Bingham in a letter from Lahaina. Wm. Kamohoula, still keeps aloof from the Missionaries, and furnished painful evidence of having fallen very low. No weapon formed against this Mission has yet been allowed to prosper, & I trust never will, the evil which he thought of doing, has returned upon his own head.-- He has lost much of the influence which he would have had, if he had continued faithful. The king and many of the principal chiefs are now at Maui, a favorable circumstance on account of Mr. B.'s being there, an opportunity thus being afforded him of preaching to them the Gospel of Salvation, & of making known more fully and extensively the objects of the brethren. (two inches)

Mr. B.'s return is daily expected-- and his presence is now needed at this station--there being no one here competent to preach to the people. Aona the Tahitian convert conducted until recently the native service, but he left here about a fortnight ago to attend Kaahumanu & Taumuarii on their visit to Maui. Though Stephen Pupuhi has been the only one to conduct religious worship for the natives, there yet has been no falling off of numbers--the house being usually full, or nearly so. It is pretty certain that the attendance of the common people on Divine Service has not been owing to the attendance of the chiefs. When the principal chiefs were recently absent the house of worship was not deserted, but on the contrary it was full with the common people, who would hardly have ventured to enter, had the chiefs been present, especially, if the chiefs had

had taken their seats at the entrance of the house for the benefit of the wind, as they usually do.

About a fortnight ago Mr. & Mrs. Ruggles & their two children arrived from Tauwai-- They will remain here till the return of the brethren who have gone to explore Hawaii,--and until the important business then to come before the Mission is attended to.

Mr. Ely will probably go with Mr. Ruggles on his return, will be stationed with him at Hanapepe. It is not yet determined where I shall be fixed.--If it should be thought best to occupy two stations on Hawaii, it may become necessary for the brethren to attach me to one of them, if not permanently, for a season till more laborers can come from America.

I hope, my dear sir, that ere this time the Lord, has in great kindness to you, & to us, removed the indisposition, with which you was visited last winter,--and I hope, that in future you will be sparing of your strength, that your life may be preserved for the benefit of the numerous missionary stations, which you have been instrumental in establishing, & who look to you as to a father for counsel & support.

Please to remember me to Mrs. Anderson.

I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.

Jeremiah Evarts, Esquire,

B O S T O N .

P.S.--I add a memorandum of a few articles which are wanted for the use of the Mission. Glass is wanted very much, as we have none in any of the houses at this station, except in the large wooden building which is called the Mission House, (A stone house with) & in the pulpit windows of the meeting house. A stone house will probably be built here, for which glass will be needed. It is also desirable that the windows of the printing office should be glazed. Glass is needed not only at this station, but at all the other Stations. But we will only

Edgartown N.B.
Feb'y 13.

SHIP 14-1/2

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,
Cor. Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
Missionary Rooms,
Boston, U.S.A.

Per Capt. Starbuck
of the HERO.

make known our wants,--& leave it with our patrons to afford a supply or not as they think proper.

Nails are also wanted, wrought & out of different sizes.
Shingles nails.--

Medicines, by Dr. Blatchley as follows:

Adhesive plaster;
Red precipitate;
Liquorice ball;
Tartaric acid;
Nutmegs.

The enclosed receipt for a note lodged in the hands of an Uncle of mine ought to have been left in Boston in your charge; but the letter in which it was enclosed did not arrive in Boston till after my embarkation.

Mr. Levi Chamberlain,
Jeremiah Everts, Esq.
 B O S T O N.
 April 27, 1824.

Honolulu, Oahu,
 15th Oct., 1823.

Respected & Very Dear Sir:-

In a former letter I stated to you that it was my intention at some future time, to make a statement of the pecuniary concerns of the Mission--its means of support, facilities for obtaining it from the natives, & from vessels touching at the Islands, either by purchase or donation-- & the best method of receiving support from the Board.

As Mr. Loomis intends writing to you & giving a view of the expenses of the Mission previous to the time of the arriving of the re-enforcement, I shall confine my statement to the expenses since, and to the probable cost of the Sandwich Island Mission for the current year.

As no inventory was taken of the articles on hand at the time of our arrival, nor of the supplies landed by the re-enforcement, it is not easy to ascertain with critical exactness the sum which the mission has expended, but an estimate can be made which will approximate to the true amount. The provisions & other articles brought out in the Thames exclusive of furniture, utensils & clothing, were worth, at this place, probably, \$1,000. Most of these have been expended, & other purchases have been made both of articles of provisions & for trade.

According to the best estimate which I can make, the expenses of the mission from April the 28th to the 1st instant, including \$400. worth of articles reckoned at New York prices, amounts to \$2,100. To complete the year the Mission will probably expend for support & the settlement of new stations, \$4,100. more.

Already expended, . . . \$2,100.

Necessary to be expended, 4,100. \$6,200.

From this amount may be deducted the following, viz.

For aid expected from the natives
 in building, labor & provisions, \$1,000.

For donations from sea Captains &
 others friendly to our objects, 600.

From other sources including aid of
 every kind rendered at the Islands, 200. \$1,800.

The above estimate is made upon the probable existence of certain circumstances and does not form a source of income to be relied on.

Page 296.

There cannot, however, be a doubt but that valued assistance will be rendered to the Mission by natives & others.

If the foregoing statement be correct, the expenditures of the Sandwich Island Mission from May-1823 to May-1824 will amount to \$4,200., \$4,000. only of which would need to be received from the Board in case the specified aid should actually be rendered. In estimating the value of donations presented at the islands, we have respect not to their worth in America, but to their value here, their worth to us, or the value attached to them by the donor.

We have it in our power frequently to purchase beef, pork, fish, flour, rice & other supplies of the traders-- I say frequently, but the opportunity for supplying ourselves with some of them are but occasional, and the advance on the original cost with the addition of 20 or 25% for the draft swells a bill for a few supplies to a large amount.

We are favored occasionally with opportunities of purchasing supplies such as beef, pork, flour, bread, molasses &c. from ships returning home from a successful cruise, but the provisions it must be obvious, are not prime, & the state of the market having a governing influence upon the price, the advantage gained to the Mission is very little more than the 20 or 25% usually paid on the draft.

But we cannot always buy of ships for a draft, even when they have articles to dispose of. Sometimes the demand for provisions is so great, that what a ship has to spare is immediately secured by those who can pay cash.--at other times the Captains are under the necessity of raising cash to defray some expense for repairs, & on that account are unwilling to sell for a draft. It is the case at the present time.

The Mission is now indebted to various persons to the amount of **\$1232.83** for the discharge of whose accounts bills will be hereafter drawn on the Board.

I have already drawn on the Board to the amount of \$1546.36, on account of which I have given in former letters, which doubtless have been received. of this sum \$120. were expended on account of Mr. Ellis, for which he is still indebted to the Mission.

If the necessity were removed of our procuring at the Islands the means of support, by receiving from America provisions, of various kinds, articles of trade, furniture & utensils, & cash, the expense of the Board for the support of the Mission would be diminished nearly one-half, certainly one third. I am aware that the difficulty which the Board would experience in forwarding regularly from Boston supplies adequate to our wants, would be very great: and the Board must be aware, that the inconvenience--not to say suffering--to which the stations will be exposed in case necessary supplies are not received in due time, must also be great. I do not know that any plan can be adopted which will propose a full and complete remedy for all the evils to which the Mission is liable--a plan which will materially lessen the expenses of the Board, & at the same time secure to the Mission comfort__.

able and seasonable supplies, but I do believe that a plan is practicable which will provide against every inconvenience. One had already been suggested to the board (Prudential Committee,) and perhaps it has been matured and carried into effect. The plan to which I allude is that of establishing an Agency at Nantucket or New Bedford, for the Sandwich Island Mission, the design of which shall be, at all convenient seasons, in some of the numerous vessels which are constantly sailing from those ports to the (Pacific) Pacific in pursuit of whales. Very many of the ships which cruise on the coast of Japan touch at these islands twice a year for refreshments, and almost all touch here on their way out.

Probably not one in ten proposing to stop passes by, & in case of repairs, or of a vessel passing by on her way out, she usually calls in the course of the year. The captains of several whaling ships have expressed themselves fully upon the subject, and state that there can be no serious objection to such a plan--that there are very few ships which could not take out several tons without the least inconvenience--and they assured us that they should be happy to do it gratis.

The owners may possibly be of another opinion, & feel very differently upon the subject,--doubtless there are instances of hostile feeling on the part of some towards the objects of this Mission, but I believe that there are many owners who would not object to an Agent's putting on board their vessels supplies for this Mission free of charges: and very few indeed, who would not be willing to take articles on freight.

The valuable presents which several sea captains have made to the Mission evince the state of their feelings toward us. If every Captain is not a Weeks, we have abundant evidence that as a body they are far from being unfriendly.

William Coffin, Esquire, President of the Union Insurance Co. at Nantucket is very friendly to the Mission. He is part owner of several vessels, and a man of much influence. Two captains with whom I recently conversed did not hesitate to propose him as a most suitable person for an Agent. Whether Mr. Coffin would be as well pleased with the nomination as the Mission would with his acceptance of a service promising so much benefit to the Sandwich Island Mission I would not venture the experiment. He might be willing to be one of the three or four to constitute a committee for obtaining conveyances for supplies; to whom an Agent might have access.--At least he might be written to on the subject, and his opinion obtained as to the practicability of a plan similar to the one proposed,-- or he might be able to point out some suitable person for an Agent.

If a plan were to be carried into effect, the Mission might forward to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, or directly to the Agent a list of the articles needed: and such supplies might be purchased for us and our use as might be deemed expedient, & the first opportunity embraced of sending them out. By the same conveyance if none could be obtained from Boston, cash needful to carry on the internal operations of the Mission might be forwarded. It has been stated in previous letters

that some cash is absolutely indispensable.--

I subjoin a list of provisions deemed sufficient for the support of all the stations one year, together with an estimate of the probable cost of them at this place compared with their worth in America.

I would remark that the articles in the following list cannot in every instance be obtained here, & some of them but seldom & with difficulty. 6

Quantity	Articles		Value at the Islands	Value in America
12 lbs.	Beef	at 20¢	\$ 240.00	\$8. \$ 96.00
12 "	Pork	" 25¢	300.00	\$16. 192.00
20 "	Flour	" 15¢	300.00	6.50 130.00
3000 "	Bread, 8-10¢ av. 9¢		270.00	4¢ 120.00
5 bbls	Indian Meal		45.00	4 1/20 22.50
10 Cwt.	Rice	" 10¢	100.00	3.25 32.50
10	1/2-bbls. Fish,	" 5¢	50.00	3.25 32.50
500 lbs.	Butter	" 25¢	125.00	16¢ 80.00
225 "	Lard	" 20¢	45.00	9¢ 20.25
5 C.	Sugar	" 20¢	100.00	10. 50.00
120 Gals.	Kolasses	" 60¢	72.00	34¢ 40.80
70 Lbs.	Souchong Tea,	" 60¢	42.00	60¢ 42.00
20 "	Hyson "	" 90¢	18.00	90¢ 18.00
150 "	Coffee	" 45¢	67.50	27¢ 40.50
400. "	Soap, (or Potash)	" 50¢	200.00	9¢ 36.00
150 gals	Oil,	" 80¢	120.00	80¢ 120.00
20 "	Rum,	" 1.75	35.00	1.75¢ 15.00
10 "	Brandy,	" 3.00	30.00	1.20 12.00
30 "	Wine,	" 3.00	90.00	1.20 36.00
			\$2249.50	\$1136.05
	Add 20%, - - - - -		449.90	
			\$ 2699.40	

Page 298.

In addition to the above a considerable amount in articles of trade, such as Blue Gurrah, Blue Mankin, India calico, English prints, factory cotton cloths, Jerk knives, files, scissors, wide chisels, pocket combs, &c. would be necessary--besides furniture occasionally, crockery & glass ware, table & kitchen furniture, cooking utensils,--writing & printing paper, types, slates & various articles of stationery, (stationery).

We might well be said to open our mouths wide if the above were a memorandum of articles of which we requested to be put up & forwarded by the first ship. Though the request is not made, that all these articles should be sent by one conveyance, or even at all, unless the Board should deem it expedient, yet the Committee are assured that not an article has been enumerated in the above memorandum which will not be needed more or less in the course of the year.

Some persons might be surprised that Missionaries should use spirits, or that they should introduce so much tea & sugar into the list of their annual receipts of necessities; but in this enervating climate where no winter returns to brace up the relaxed system, such articles are much needed, & almost indispensable.

A much larger quantity of spirits than has been mentioned would be recommended by the physician. I have included a large quantity of oil in the list of articles. The families are under the necessity of using a much larger quantity than they otherwise would in consequence of the scarcity of fuel--and it is used more profusely than would be the case if we had uniformly to purchase a full supply.

It is not always the case however that we are supplied from the ships gratuitously--We sometimes purchase--when this is the case, we usually pay the traders \$1. per gallon with the addition of 20% -- And this is the reason that I included the oil in the foregoing estimate, and did not deduct the amount of the year's supply when adding the 20% to the foot.

There are several little articles which I did not enumerate in the list, that would be ~~deed~~ deemed desirable by the ladies as comforts; viz. Allspice, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, pearlash--

Since looking over the list, it is thought desirable to increase the number of barrels of flour to 24, & to diminish the quantity of bread 500 lb.--to say -- 24 bbls. Flour,
2500 lbs. Bread.

From various private communications, as well as from the public journal, which will probably be sent by this conveyance, you will gain a general view of the state of things in the Mission at the present time. With sincere desires & prayers for the continuance of your life & health. I remain, Dear Sir,

Your humble servant,
LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.

Page 299.

P.S.-- Oct. 22nd. Should provisions ever be sent from America for this Mission, I would suggest the importance of their being put up with special attention.

Indian Meal in tight barrels, not hhds. for the convenience of landing and transmitting from the depository to the different stations.

Molasses in barrels containing not over the usual quantity, less than 30 gallons would be preferable.

Rice in barrels, rather than in bulky tierces; partly for convenience, but specially to preserve it, from the insects which would scarcely be done in a tierce.

Kegs of butter weighing from 20 to 30 lbs. put up in brine.

Let 3 or 4 kegs be put into a barrel & that be filled with a strong pickle. The butter thus put up will keep perfectly sweet. Most whaling ships have their butter put up in this way.

Lard might be put up in the same way, if the Board should deem it justifiable to incur the expense of it--otherwise it might be sent in separate kegs.

Every barrel & every box which may be sent out full, will be valuable & very useful to the Mission, after being emptied of their original contents.

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq'r;
Cor. Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,
Missionary Rooms,
B O S T O N,
U. S. of America.

(Per Capt. Burch
of the Staunton.)

(Seal)

Honoruru, Oahu, January 1, 1824.

Dear Sir:-

I have time by this conveyance only to write you a very hasty letter. I have written to Mr. Hill informing him of several drafts recently drawn on the Treasurer, which will go home by the Paragon. I am under the necessity of drawing continually on the funds of the Board.-- I regret this necessity, particularly on account of the very high price of everything of the nature of supplies, & the difference of exchange, which is a very great charge. I can assure you, that in the appropriation of the funds which we feel ourselves justified in drawing for, there is as much economy used as can consistently be done. We are unable at this time to procure fresh provisions for anything but cash, & we have at this station almost entirely denied ourselves in this respect, & subsisted on salt food--perhaps to a greater extent than we ought. As it respects utensils & furniture, the same reluctance to incurring expense has been manifested.--

Since the arrival of the re-enforcement, I have drawn upon the Board for the amount of \$4551.79 in the following bills:

1823		
August 7,	In favor of Messrs. Alexander & Co.	
	at 60 days--	\$544.80
	Do -- do -- at 90 days--	544.80
14,	Capt. John R. Cooper, at 60 days,	364.00
29,	Capt. Obed Starbuck, " 30 "	192.76
Oct'r 24,	Capt. H. Hammett, " 30 "	373.70
	Do -- do -- " 60 "	373.70
Nov'r 3,	Capt. Arent S. de Peyster, " 30 "	240.00
Dec'r 8,	James Hunnewell, at 30 "	380.00
	Do -- do -- " 60 "	495.44
9,	William G. Dana, " 30 "	350.00
26,	Do -- do --do " 60 "	350.00
	Thomas Crooker, " 90 "	222.59
31,	William G. Dana, " 30 "	100.00
		<hr/> \$4,551.79

The Mission is indebted to Mr. Wm. G. Dana about \$500.00 more, for which debt I expect soon to draw on the Board.--

You will be informed of the embarkation of the King for England which took place the 27th of November.

I would also state, that 18 pages of the new hymns have been struck off, & that 36 more will be printed as speedily as possible. The people are impatient to get them into their hands. It is also proposed to print, as soon as the hymns are out, another edition of the Spelling Book, with additions & a tract. Mr. Whitney from Tauwai has recently visited this station, but has returned.-- Things were going on well at Tauwai--There has been no conveyance for the brethren designated for Walakea.--They remain at this station for the present.--

The work of the Lord, I trust prospers in the hands of the Missionaries.

Page 300.

As it respects myself, I have no time to attend to the instruction of the people. I must be contented to labor in secular concerns, that others may have more time, & be more free from cares.

In great haste,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Very affectionately

Yours Servant,

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.
~~LEVI CHAMBERLAIN~~

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,

B O S T O N,

Ms.

U. S. America.

Page 300.

Mr. Levi^a Chamberlain.

Aug. 26, 1824.

Sandwich Island Missions.

Capt. Cone,

Acknowledged

Oct. 15, 1824.

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esquire,

Cor. Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,

B O S T O N,

U. S. A.

By the Paragon.

(Seal)

9 Previous to Sept. 1824

V

Page 301,

Honolulu, Oahu, January 9, 1824.

Dear Sir,--

By the Paragon, which sailed on the 5th inst., I wrote you a very hasty letter. As the Champion, by which I send this, may sail and possibly arrive as soon or sooner than that vessel, I shall give you the substance of what I then wrote.

In my letter to Mr. Hill, both by the Paragon & by this conveyance, I have given notice of the drafts recently drawn on the Treasurer, with a brief statement of the purchases & debts for which the drafts were given. I did not suppose it necessary to specify all the particulars in the account of the individuals with whom the Mission had contracted debts, but contented myself with giving a general view.

I have been greatly disappointed in my expectations as to what it will cost to support the Missions in these Islands. Before I left America I had received the impression that the first Missionaries had been supported almost entirely by the people, & that other Missionaries who might go out would be supported with comparatively little expense to the Board. I had not, it is true, thought much upon the pecuniary concerns of the Mission--nor the numerous wants of an extended Missionary establishment, or the resources of which the advantageous prosecution of the work would demand.-- It must be evident that to support eleven families-- to furnish each with a separate home--conveniences for eating at separate tables & cooking & washing at separate fires, & only so much furniture as would be absolutely necessary for the cooking & accommodation of each;-- to provide fuel, provisions, & the means of comfortable subsistence, will during the term of a year amount to, in the aggregate, no small sum. And the more so when it is taken into consideration that all foreign commodities cost upon an average a hundred per cent. more than they would cost in America. Every article of furniture & clothing is from a foreign source--also flour, rice, sugar, molasses, beef, pork, bread &c.--timber & boards likewise, which are seldom to be obtained. The natives it is true have afforded much aid which has been a saving to the mission, & they will doubtless afford us much more--They have built several grass houses--To some of the stations they have furnished a supply of potatoes & taro--also a partial supply of hogs & goats--still the greatest part of the expense for the support of the station has been drawn from the general funds. The most durable of the common thatched houses, built by the natives, will last but a very few years, & none of this kind will ever be regarded by any family as eligible for a permanent residence, even as a temporary one only so long as circumstances prevent the building of a stone house, or the erection of some more convenient & more permanent building than one covered with grass--

As a reason for building permanent houses, it may be stated, aside from the inconvenience of living in a thatched one during the rainy season, that the expense of keeping old ones in repair &

og building new ones every three or four years, would before many years had elapsed exceed the cost of a stone house (building). There are many difficulties in the way of erecting stone houses--some of which are: the difficulty of procuring materials, particularly the wood parts;--obtaining men qualified to do the work--finding sufficient time from Missionary labor to maintain a general superintendence over the work while it is going on;--The last, and not the least important is--meeting the expense of it.

It is calculated, however, that a convenient dwelling may be erected for each family at an average expense of \$500. for each. The Mission has no intention, however, of incurring all the expense of building immediately.-- It will be several years probably before any considerable number of the families will be accommodated with desirable habitations. If the friends of Missions in America had known (knew) to the full extent how much the Mission needs Boards, shingles, window sashes, glass, &c., they would strenuously exert themselves to forward such articles. -- I doubt not, if there was a depository of some kind or other at Nantucket, that not a few whaling captains might be found who would cheerfully bring out a house frame, or boards, shingles or timber.

Since the arrival of the reinforcement (re-enforcement) I have drawn upon the Treasurer for \$5051:79, in the following bills: viz.

1823						
August 7,	In favor of Messrs. Alexander & Co.,	at 60 days,	\$544.80			
	Do -- do --do--	" 90 "	544.80			
14,	" " " Capt. John L. Cooper,	" 60 "	384.00			
29,	" " " Capt. Obed Starbuck,	" 30 "	192.76			
Oct'r 26,	" " " Chas. E. Hammatt,	" 30 "	373.70			
Oct'r 24,	" " " Do --do --do	" 60 "	373.70			
Nov'r 3,	" " " Arent S. DePeyster,	" 30 "	240.00			
Dec'r 8,	" " " James Hunnewell,	" 30 "	380.00			
	" " " Do --do --	" 60 "	495.44			
9,	" " " Wm. G. Dana,	" 30 "	350.00			
	" " " Do-- do--	" 60 "	350.00			
26,	" " " Thomas Crocker,	" 90 "	222.59			
31,	" " " Wm. G. Dana,	" 30 "	100.00			
1824-						
Jan'y 9,	" " " Do-- do--do	" 90 "	500.00			
						\$5051.79

I regret the necessity of drawing so frequently on the Board--particularly on account of the very high price of everything of the nature of supplies and the great difference of exchange.

I am sorry too that bills to so large an amount are going home at the same time, liable to be presented for acceptance on the same day. It was a circumstance unavoidable-- We are under the necessity of giving bills to the traders with whom we have contracted debts at the time, when it is most agreeable to them & most convenient for them to transmit bills, which is usually when a vessel is returning in which they have an interest,

Page 302.

The Mission is now nearly clear of debt, and it is my expectation that with about one thousand dollars more, we shall be able to meet all the expenses of the year ending May 1st following.

A considerable part of the articles of trade purchased, & of the cash borrowed is on hand still. Twenty-two dollars and fifty cents of the last bill in favor of Wm. G. Dana I wish to be passed to my debit in private account, that amount having been taken up by myself for a trunk, & some articles of clothing, which I do not wish charged to the Mission, unless the Treasurer prefers to do it.

I feel most sensibly the importance of economy in the expenditures of the Mission, and shall strive to introduce into our domestic regulations the principles inculcated by the condescending Redeemer, "Gather up the fragments,--that nothing be lost". Prudence, I regard as no unimportant ingredient in Missionary qualification,--nor less a disposition to engage in any work either manual or mental which may be necessary to advance the general interests of the Mission & the cause of Christ in a heathen land.

I find it no small labor to discharge the duties of the station which has been assigned me, & no ordinary task to give satisfaction to the different members of the Mission--to acquit my own conscience, & to ~~make~~ meet the expectations of the honored patrons & directors of Missionary operations in America. Never have I experienced so great a burden of care--never felt myself so near sinking under the load imposed upon me, as I have since the duty of superintending the Secular affairs of the Mission devolved upon me. I would not have it inferred by any expressions which I have made, that my brethren will be unreasonable in their requirements or expectations--my concern arises from another quarter, and has its origin in the sense I have of my own unfitness and incapacity. Were it not for the conviction that I fill the place evidently designed for me by Providence, I should be very unhappy in my present circumstances--but I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have asked counsel of the Lord, and have had my service pointed out to me by His finger. I am contented & rejoice to be where the Lord would have me--

I shall probably find it less convenient to pass from one Island to another and visit the different stations than it was supposed before I left America. I shall probably be more confined to this place than any other member of the Mission with the exception of the printer.

You will have been informed of the settlement of Mr. Thurston Thurston & family at Kairua, and the temporary removal of Mr. Bishop to Tauwai-- The contemplated station at Waiakea has not yet been taken, but there is a prospect that the Mission will charter a vessel in a few days to convey Mr. Fuggles & Mr. Goodrich & their families thither. The Doctor, & perhaps some other member of the Mission will accompany the detachment to their station.

It is expected that Mr. Ely will go to Kairua to be associated with Messrs. Thurston & Bishop, instead of going to Tauwai. Mr. Whitney will be under the necessity of laboring alone till a reinforcement arrives from America.

You will also receive information by this & other conveyances of the embarkation of Rihoriho (Rihoriho) for England, which took place on the 27th of November last.

With kind regards to Mrs. Everts,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Very affectionately,

Your humble servant,

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.

Jeremiah Everts, Esq., }
B O S T O N . }-

Page 308

P. S. -- An ox oart or such a cart as the teamsters use in Boston for carrying burdens, i.e. an one horse oart--will be needed at this station soon as one can be sent out. A large and small oart are almost indispensable.--A wheel-barrow was sent out in the Paragon--if more could be sent out they would be very useful.

Mr. Levi Chamberlain,

July 13, 1824.

Jeremiah Evarts, Esquire,

Cor. Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,

Missionary Rooms,

BOSTON,

U. S. of America.

Per the "CHAMPION")
)--
 Capt. Freeble.)

(SEALED)

9 Previous to Sept. 1824.

v

Page 303.

Honoruru, Oahu, January 12, 1824.

My dear Brother Anderson,--

My time and attention have been so completely occupied during the 5 last weeks, in company with Mr. Goodrich and his hired men, in breaking up an old vessel, about a year ago purchased by the Mission for the sake of the fire-wood and timber it would furnish,--in writing letters for America forwarded by the Paragon, and writing letters and copying the Journal to go by this conveyance, that I had been obliged to give up the idea of writing to you by this conveyance, though I had previously been promising myself the pleasure of doing it.

But the vessel after getting under way was met by a head wind before she had entirely cleared the harbor, & was obliged to put back to wait a more favorable opportunity,--thus favoring me with an opportunity of writing a few lines.

It has been a time of special labor with the Mission of late. Mr. Bingham & Mr. (Ely) Ellis, exclusive of the labor of preaching to the people three times a week, have been engaged in composing hymns for the use of the people & for the convenience of public worship. They have completed 42 which are to be published, some of which are already struck off; others are in the press and the printing of the remainder will proceed as fast as possible.--

After the hymns are out, a new edition of the Spelling Book with additions will be printed; After that, a tract, and a catechism.

The people are very eager to get books--children, youth & adults of both sexes are constantly calling at the Mission House for copies of the spelling book printed about a year ago, a few of which are still on hand. They come with very pleasant countenances and are lealea roa, i.e., exceedingly glad, when they obtain them.

You would be greatly animated to see the willingness to receive instruction which is exhibited by these Keweenaw children of nature--and you would rejoice to labor among them and spend your strength in efforts to promote their spiritual good. Your prayers I doubt not will daily ascend for the blessing of God upon the efforts made by the Missionary band established here for this purpose--their salvation--and the prayers of thousands I doubt not are constantly presented by our exalted interceding High Priest above at the Eternal Throne for their sanctification.

Though many thousands on the different Islands where Missionary stations are established, begin to enjoy some of the means of instructions; and to hear some of the alluring accents of the Gospel which brings salvation; yet more than a hundred thousand immortal beings professing souls of inestimable worth, are standing on the brink of endless ruin, to whose anxious ear the

Missionary cannot convey the friendly warning, nor proffer the guiding hand.

With unspeakable anguish he sees one after another approach the tremendous brink and tumble into the dark & horrible abyss & sink in endless night.

It is a grief to me, that my time is so much taken up with the secular concerns of the Mission, as to leave me very little for the study of the language. I hope, however, to (after our old ship is broken up, and all the stations are settled, and I shall have reduced my business to some system that I shall have more time for study.

My business will be more trying, complicated & distracting to the mind and to the heart than that of any other member of the Mission. Already I find my patience very much exercised-- and I feel within me the existence of some hateful propensities (properties)--paper is torn here-- which I once thought had been crucified. Pray for me, my dear brother; pray that I may have Grace sufficient for me; and that I may neither faint nor be discouraged.

I shall probably be confined much to this station--and shall not find it as convenient as it was once thought to pass from Island to Island to visit the different stations.

I feel as much as I could ever have expected to feel the need of a comforter & friend. A friend I hope I have who sticketh closer than a brother, but I need one to remind me of Him. But I have no disposition to complain (complain)-- I came hither under my present circumstances in obedience to the voice of Him who bid Abram forsake his country and kindred for a land which he would afterwards show him. I am satisfied with the allotments of Providence--and I desire to acquiesce in all the dealings of my Almighty Sovereign, & to say, "not my will, but Thine, O Lord, be done,!"

I remain,
Very affectionately yours,

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Levi Chamberlain,

July 12, 1824.

SHIP	July 12
Providence	
R. I.	
July 12, 1824.	

Rufus Anderson,
Missionary Rooms,
B O S T O N,
U.S. America.

Ford'd by the kindness of
Capt. Preeble, via the
Ship CHALPION.

ØRufus Anderson, Esq'r. Cont'd. Ø

P.S.----- I take the liberty of adding the request that you will minute down in the memorandum which is kept of the wants of this Station, a log chain & a common draft chain, to be sent out by an early opportunity.

Levi Chamberlain;

7/12/1824.

(Sealed)

Page 304

(Omitted-- by order Prof. Ballou.)

Page 305.

9 Previous to Sept. 1824 v

Honolulu, Oahu, June 17th, 1823.

Esq'r Evarts,

Sir:--

Of the circumstances of our voyage and arrival & reception here, you will be informed by our joint letter, which was written two or three weeks since by Mr. R.

You doubtless recollect some suggestions of mine, respecting the remains of my property. I then supposed I should direct it to be disposed of by them; But I now inform you that I have since on becoming more acquainted with the wants of Missionaries, and the source and manner of supply, contramanded the orders. I had before given to my Agent, and directed him to pay the materials of the property to a friend of mine in Connecticut, and it is to be taken charge of by him, and disposed of as I shall hereafter direct.

I have inclosed a copy of the track of the Thames that I took on the passage--I have prepared the outlines of a map of Hawaii for the deputation to take with them when they go to explore it is upon a much larger scale than any heretofore drawn. I hope they will be able to improve it, by filling up blanks and attuning outlines, &c. When we shall be able to get a correct map of all the Islands, and of all their bearings we cannot tell; as I fear it will not be practicable for a long time yet.

The improvements in the Moral state of the nation is by no means adequate in degree to what many in America will imagine from what has been written-----

Domestic assistants, to assist our females in this debilitating climate are exceedingly necessary--they can nowhere more be needed than here, and can be nowhere more useful & profitable for the aid of such, that the strength of the Missionary may be maintained (retained) & the vision of mind possessed to engage in the various ways of promoting the great object of the Mission; whereas if our females are subjected to perform all the domestic labour themselves, it will soon exhaust their strength & disenable them for doing any thing else; beside a part of the husband's time must be occupied in assisting her in what it is impossible for her to execute herself.

It is in the sphere of a domestic alone that the coloured girl with Mrs. Stewart's family can be useful in the present state of things.

And this assistance of hers is claimed by Mr. S. exclusively, so that all our other females are left without that aid that alone can enable them to engage in the more important concerns of the Mission

while in health; and without a nurse in sickness, while one of their number is thus highly privileged with all this necessary aid-- This circumstance is not a little thought of among the several individuals of the family. -- -- Betsey Stockton might be in some degree useful to others of the Mission by attending as a Nurse in sickness, & this would accord with the agreement between the parties and the Prudential Committee, which specifies that she is first to serve the general demand of the Mission. But this demand Mr. S. declared shall not be complied with by saying that he or Mrs. S. will go to attend the sick before they will suffer B. to go: & no one here can suppose from appearances that they ever design to attend as Nurse on their Brethern or Sisters.-- So that no assistance of this kind is expected from her. Therefore, if aid of this kind should be called for by others equally needing it, & equally justified in their claim, it is hoped & trusted they will not be denied.

Female help from among the natives is out of the question; none can be had-- & none- no help from natives, man or boy, that can be depended on.

Mrs. B. sends respects.

Yours respectfully,

~~Wm.~~ BLATCHLY.

Am?
Abraham Blatchly

To Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.,

(Date Omitted.)

Page 306.

(An outline map of South American continent and Islands in the Pacific Ocean, with a line drawing showing a certain voyage around Cape Horn to the Hawaiian Islands, or Sandwich Islands.)

Page 307.

Oahu, March 10th, 1823 (1823).

Dear Sir:--

The designation of a Mission to the Sandwich Islands by your very respectable Board, was an event which the Missionaries in the South Sea Islands hailed with the sincerest joy. We had often directed our view towards them, and the Marquesass with heartfelt commiseration for their miserable and degraded condition, and the most anxious desire that the fetters of ignorance & idolatry which the destroyer appeared to be fast rivetting upon his captive(sauls) souls, might be broken and the triumphs of the cross extend thither in all the benignity of its Divine career and confer upon the long (long) neglected tribes the blessings of Christian liberty and peace.

An interview with the honoured servants of the great Immanuel destined to form the advance guard of the forces to be employed in the glorious warfare would have been a source of unspeakable pleasure & satisfaction, had they made either the Georgian or Society Isles on their way to the fields where they would instruct them full in all that it was useful or profitable for them to know. However, some time before we left Taumuarii, King of Tanai & Kahumanu, together with several others made a direct application, by sending a messenger to request that AUNA and his wife who had accompanied us, might be left to teach them to read and write, & that I should return to the Society Islands, for my wife & family, with whom I should remove back to them by the earliest opportunity.

They advised us to inform them by the return of the messenger whether we would accede to their request. We consulted with our kind Missionary Brethern here as to the answer we should return. After very mature deliberation and prayer, they advised us to accede to their request, if agreeable to our own views, assuring us they were convinced the common cause would be advanced thereby. The Deputation were of the same opinion, and I thought the path of duty so clearly marked and by so many striking events in Providence, that I agreed to accede to their wishes provided my removal should meet the approbation of the Brethern of the station to which I belonged.

The King, Mr. Pitt and the other chiefs also expected their expressed their appreciation of our decision.

The Mission to the Marquesass was accordingly postponed, and AUNA with his wife accompanied Taumuarii & Kaahumann the next day to Hawaii.

On arriving again at the Society Islands, we acquainted our Brethren with the apparent call which Providence had given us to this extensive and inviting field, and after deliberating considerably on the subject, they were unanimous in opinion that it was my duty to accept it, and united in affectionately recommending me to the Grace of our Divine Master for comfort, support and direction in again embarking for new and more distant fields.

We arrived at the scene of our future exertions on the 5th of February last. Mrs. Ellis and our four dear little ones having enjoyed the invaluable helping of uninterrupted health during our voyage. Our dear Brothers & Sisters of the Missionary family greeted our arrival in the most affectionate manner, and by their kind attentions have laid us under the most lasting obligations. The King & Chiefs also heartily welcomed us to their shores. We have been happy in uniting most cordially with your indefatigable Missionaries here in bearing part of the burden resting upon them, and sharing the toils & fatigues peculiar to the Station we appear called unitedly to fill. The only ~~of~~ interest I desire to promote is the advancement of that Cause which we have given ourselves up to support & extend. In the translation of the Scriptures, Preaching the everlasting Gospel of the Son of God, getting and planting Christian Churches (gathering and planting) under the great Head of the Church; advancing the moral and intellectual improvement of this interesting people, particularly in the establishment of public schools, I shall always feel the greatest satisfaction in lending my feeble aid, and combine my every effort with theirs to help forward so glorious a cause.

I fear, Dear Sir, I have (displayed) trespassed too much on your patience by so minute a detail of the circumstances which in the first instance led to my introduction to this part of the Missionary field; but I have been desirous to give you an explicit account of the manner in which I have been conducted to these Islands by a way that I knew not, & to the station I am now called to fill.

I must beg you to excuse my occasionally troubling you with a letter &c. to London, when I may find it necessary to send by way of America, and perhaps to the Rev'd G. Burden may at once (the paper is torn here) forward by your means communications from the Society with which I have the honour to be connected. I regret exceedingly that any additional trouble should be incurred on my account, as I feel fully convinced that your numerous and important concerns leave unoccupied any portion of your valuable time. Yet the favor of a few lines by any convenient opportunity would be very highly esteemed by,

Dear Sir,

Your obed^t Serv^t in Christ,

W^m: Ellis.

Jer.^b Evarts, Esq^r.

B O S T O N .)

P.S. I am happy to present you by this opportunity with a couple of copies of the Gospels by Matthew & John, in the Tahitian language, together with a specimen of the Hymns used in the various congregations in the Society Islands. None of the Hymns are original compositions, and are employed constantly by many thousands of worshippers. I trust the period is not very remote when you will receive similar portions of the Sacred Scriptures &c. from your interesting Mission here.

W.E. (Wm. Ellis)

Rev. Wm. Ellis,

Aug. 21, 1823.

Answered:

October 13, 1823.

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esquire,

Missionary Rooms,

B O S T O N,

U. S. America.

Woahoo, One of the Sandwich Islands, August 9, 1822.

To the American Board of Commissions of Foreign Missions.

Beloved Brethern in Christ:-

You have, we presume, been informed that the London Missionary Society have deputed two of their number to inquire into the state of their Mission in the Islands of the South Sea. We show names that are subscribed to this Letter, have the honour to belong (to form) that deputation.-- When we sailed from England in May, we had just received information that the Sandwich Islands had engaged your benevolent regard, and that you had sent Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in that territory-- that interesting portion of the Heathen world. While this important information filled our Hearts with joy, & excited in our minds the most fervent prayers that success might attend the labour of love, we were encouraged to indulge the most extensive hopes by hearing that idolotry had already fallen in those Islands, & that the great head of the Church had thus singularly prepared the way for his rewards.-- But though we felt the most lively interest in the success of your enterprise, we then entertained the hopes, not even the most remote, of visiting the Sandwich Islands, as such a visit made no part of the duties connected with our deputation. A mysterious and unerring Providence has, however, conferred on us a pleasure as great as it is unexpected, & placed us in circumstances which render it our duty to make you a communication which we are happy to do from the very House of your Missionaries in the Island of Woahoo.

When we landed here in the middle of April, we did not expect to remain more than three weeks; but the same singular Providence which so unexpectedly brought us here, has as unexpectedly detained us till now. The designs of Providence in bringing us here, are, however, sufficiently unfolded to convince us of their wisdom and beneficence; while our intention, we have every reason to hope, is for the Glory of God. -- Before our deputation proceeds to the immediate object of this letter, allow us, Dear Brethern, to congratulate you on your having been directed by the great head of the church, to so valuable and pious a body of Missionaries as those are, whom you have sent to these Islands. Their piety, their talents, their prudence, justifies the confidence which you place (repose) in them, & should cherish in your hearts the hope that their holy lives will put to silence the ignorance of foolish men, and tend powerfully to induce those who take knowledge of them to embrace that Gospel which they are anxious to make known;-- While their affectionate hospitality & their kind & persevering endeavors to promote our comfort, confer upon us a debt of gratitude which we can never repay. They are indeed burning and shining lights in the midst of this crooked and perverse Nation; and we ~~are~~ are confident that the time is not remote when many shall rejoice in their light.-- We have had the pleasure of seeing all the Brethern, and all the sisters, excepting one, Mrs. Ruggles, & feel truly thankful to God that ~~He~~ ^{He} has

permitted us to form a freindship with his Stewards, in whom there is so much to admire, to esteem and to love.

After having spent some months in the South Sea Islands, & being at the time at the Missionary Station in the Island of Huahine, one of the Society Islands, a vessel, whose Captain had in charge a schooner which was a present from the King of England to the King of the Sandwich Islands, came unexpectedly into the Harbour for refreshments.

We had long been anxious to introduce (introduce) the Gospel into the Marquessian Islands, first by means of some pious natives in Tahiti, as introductory to the sending of some Missionaries. The Captain informed us that after delivering up his charge at the Sandwich Islands, it was his intention to return by way of the Marquessian Islands, & should feel much pleasure in bringing us and any persons we chose to take with us a free passage. To reach the Marquesas by way of the Sandwich Islands, was indeed by a circuitous route, but the desire which we had to visit your Mission there & the hope that the testimony which the Tahitians who might accompany us would bear to the beneficial influence of Missionary exertions in the South-Sea Islands, might be of essential service in the Sandwich Islands, & not having any intention of being able to reach the Marquesas by a way more favourable,--we were indeed to believe that a wise Providence had provided the means of accomplishing our wishes, & that it was our duty to embrace the opportunity.

Mr. Ellis, one of our valuable missionaries stationed at Huahine, agreed to accompany us, while the Church proceeded to select & set apart two of its most suitable members with their views to the work of the Gospel with the Marquessian Islands. Mr. Ellis accompanied us to afford us his assistance in this important undertaking, and had no other view but to return again in three or four months to his field of Labour in the Huahine. On reaching Woahoo, your missionaries affectionately invited us ~~to~~ with Mr. Ellis to take up our abode at their house, while the two chiefs with their ~~wives~~ wives were invited to reside during the continuance at the House of the King of Atooi, who was here at the time:- This was in consequence of the brother-in-law of the chief being in the service of the King of Atooi. Our arrival appeared to be most opportune. Many false and injurious reports had been propagated here by some of the foreigners, respecting the state of religion in the Society Islands, in order to prejudice the minds of the King & Chiefs & people of the Sandwich Islands against the Gospel & the Missionaries. Your Missionaries had projected a short time previous to our arrival a voyage to the South-Sea Islands, accompanied by some of the Chiefs here, to ascertain

Page #309.

the real state of things there; but the foreigners, by their influence, had prevented the vessel from sailing. At the time of our arrival, the people were laboring under the influence of the prejudices which the foreigners had produced among them. But our testimony to that wonderful work of God in the South Sea Islands, together with that of the people who accompanied us, appeared to have confounded opposers, and confirmed the King, & chiefs & people in the firm confidence that the prejudices which had been excited were false & unfounded. We had no idea that this important object was to be answered by our voyage. Truly God is wonderful in counsel & mighty in executing.

Second Sheet #310.

One only of the Chiefs who accompanied us, with his wife, arrived at the house of the King of Atooi. But the King, with Keahumann, his wife, a woman of great influence in the Islands, were so much pleased with the conduct of their visitors, that they gave them a strong invitation to continue with them, & not to go to the Marquesas. Thinking with this unexpected occurrence, & perceiving that great benefits might arise to the cause of religion in these Islands from the residence of persons so pious and excellent as these are, and knowing that we could obtain others for the Marquessan Mission at the Society Islands, we were induced to consent to their remaining.-- Soon after this, a meeting of several of the most important chiefs was convened by the King & Queen of Atooi to deliberate on the propriety of inviting Mrs. Ellis also to join your Missionaries, & to take up his residence here, with his wife & family. An invitation to that effect was therefore given to him. This also was not expected. On further inquiry we found that his remaining here met with the decided approbation of the King Rihoriho also, & all the principal chiefs, & what was still more in our estimation, that of your Missionaries.--

After taking the matter into serious consideration, and seeking direction from Him who alone can guide in the way of Truth, we were induced to give our consent to Mr. Ellis' joining your Mission; but still to remain ~~at~~ ~~the~~ in connexion with the London Missionary Society, & to be supported by it.--The following considerations influenced our minds to come to this decision.--

Your Missionaries were laboring under great difficulties, in acquiring the language of this people;--difficulties which we perceived would not be surmounted for a considerable period. Mr. Ellis being intimately acquainted with the Tahitian Language which is radically the same as this.

We were convinced that he would render essential service to your Missionaries in this particular; and thus accelerate the period when they will be able to declare to them in their own tongue (in these Islands) wonderful works of God, which is essential to their extensive usefulness. Our conjectures have been in a measure realized already with regard to your Missionaries; while Mr. Ellis has so much over come the points in which their languages differ from each other, as to be able to preach fluently & intelligently in so short a time in the Owhyheean Tonggue, which he has done for several weeks. -- Another reason is,--the wide Field of usefulness which was presented in these Islands now, in connexion with the most pleasing aspect which the state of the mind of the people affords.

These Islands are indeed apparently waiting for the Saviour's Law; these fields are white to the harvest & the laborers are few. Justice & Expedience seemed therefore to require that we should consent to take a Missionary from the South-Sea Islands which are so well supplied, & give him to these where so many thousands are waiting to be taught, but alas! perishing for the lack of knowledge. Also, there appeared to us great suitableness in your Missionaries being joined by one who had resided almost six years in those Islands where so glorious a work has been accomplished within that period, & in which he had taken an important share. His experience, his acquaintance with the most useful plans of operation, his knowledge of the Tahitian character, to which that of the Sandwich Islands bears a close analogy, these considerations could not but have a great influence upon our decisions. Some foreigners, anxious to seize upon anything that might tend to prejudice the Natives against your Missionaries, did not fail to suggest to them that should they listen to their instructions they would incur the displeasure of the English. By uniting an English Missionary with yours, this objection will be removed;--and indeed almost already our visit has produced the best effect in this particular.--With the same design, these foreigners have spared no pains to misrepresent the most infamous falsehoods;--but a Missionary who has been no long resident there, & who is well acquainted with all the circumstances of that great work, being upon the spot here, will prevent all future attempts of a similar kind. But however weighty these considerations, they would not have induced us to consent to Mr. Ellis' leaving so useful, important & comfortable a situation which he occupies at Peking in union with Mr. Bauff, and joining your Missionaries here, had not the finger of God most clearly indicated to us the path of duty; this is made so remarkably plain, that not a

shadow of a doubt can remain in our minds that it is the will of God. We may also add for your satisfaction that Mr. Ellis possesses excellent missionary talents, real piety, & much of the spirit of his office, an ardent zeal for the salvation of souls, an entire devotedness to his work, a good share of general knowledge, a useful proficiency in an acquaintance with medicine, an ability to ingratiate himself with the Natives, together with amiable & affectionate dispositions. His wife is like minded; she is also well acquainted with the Tahitian language, this being very usefully employed in the situation which she fills. They are both most highly esteemed by their Brethern & Sisters in the Society Islands to whom they are affectionately united. That which has rendered them so extremely useful, & which has procured them so large a share of esteem both among the

their brethern and the natives, in the Society Islands, will, no doubt, not procure for them the same extreme satisfaction among our beloved friends your worthy missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, & render them as useful there.-- Mr. Ellis accompanies us back again to Huahine, & will return to the Sandwich Islands as soon as possible,--but at the expense of the London Missionary Society. And while we entertain the confident hope that this will meet your approbation, we doubt not that you will join us in fervent prayer that this important step may be the means of strengthening the hands of your Mission here, & promoting the glory of God in the salvation of multitudes of immortal souls in these long neglected but interesting Islands.

Wm. Chamberlain, and his esteemed brethern and sisters, have done us the honour to consult us on the subject of his situation in connexion with this Mission: Being upon the spot, & having an opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject from an actual knowledge of the state of these Islands, & the circumstances of the Mission, we have felt it to be our duty, in compliance with their united request, to give our views as to the path of duty. Mr. & Mrs. Chamberlain are truly estimable characters, & worthy of that good opinion which you have formed of them, and the highest esteem & love from the Church & from the world, & had their talents been required here in the sphere in which you intended them to move, more suitable

3d sheet #311 (9)

persons, we are persuaded, couldnot have been found. But there is no scope for agricultural talents beyond what the natives themselves possess. Of this we are fully convinced. This being the fact, Mr. C. can render no especial service to the Mission in the way in which he was intended to promote its welfare. This being obvious to us, & taking into account the importance of an immediate attention to the formation of the character of his children, & their being brought up in an acquaintance with some business, not to be learnt here, with a view to their future settlement in life, & considering also the precarious state of Mr. Chamberlain's health, & the affecting situation in which Mrs. C. would be placed, were she to be left a widow in these Islands with such a family,--we give it as our decided opinion that it was Mr. C.'s duty to return back again to his native country by the first suitable conveyance. In this opinion we feel assured you would fully concur were you in these Islands to witness the habits & manners of the inhabitants, which cannot but have the most injurious effect upon the principles & conduct of those whose characters are to be formed under the influence of such scenes as daily present themselves in these Heathen Lands.

Page #311. (11)

Having spend some time here & in the Society Islands, & taken a leisurly view of both your Mission here & that with which we stand more immediately connected, it may not be unsuitable to offer to your attention our opinion respecting those persons whom the Missionary Society should send to labour in Heathen Countries, which are under similar circumstances, with those Islands which we have visited. We feel considerable diffidence in offering our sentiments, lest they should be considered either obtrusive on our part, or unsolicited on yours. But considering your view as that with which we have the honour to be most intimately connected, we have but one feeling toward both Institutions, & are anxiously concerned for their dual prosperity. An apology, we feel, is necessary for offering you, Beloved Brethern, an opinion which you have not ~~not~~ called for, but we find this apology in that solicitude which we feel for the success of the Gospel, by whomsoever it may be advocated;--and should we err, we rely on your affectionate candour to forgive.

(Begin)--

As the resources of our Societies are limited, economy in the expenditure of our finances is of indispensible importance, & hence the question arises, how shall we most effectively & the most extensively promote the Redeemer's cause with the means which are put into our hands? Or, in other words, what description of characters are likely to do the most good to the souls of men & to be the most efficient instruments in promoting at once the interest of Religion and civilization.

Our opinion is made up,--we think that they should be those only who profess such talents as qualify them for instructing the Heathen in the knowledge of the gospel, & also promoting the knowledge of the gospel; & an acquaintance with the Arts of Civilization; & these talents should meet in the same person.-- While we think it highly desirable that some Missionaries should be sent into remote parts of the Heathen World, as these parts are, we want those who have received a liberal education, with a view to the translating of the Scriptures; yet we do not think that this is necessary to be professed by all who are intended to preach the Gospel among the Heathen. A competent knowledge of their own language, some general acquaintance with the most popular sciences, an ability to work at some mechanical business, & to instruct others, with a talent to adapt his exertions to any & every necessity which may arise,--these qualifications in connexion with genuine piety, a heart glowing with zeal for the salvation of souls, an ability to teach, a readiness to acquire a foreign language, the spirit of his office, an intimate knowledge of human nature, and a prudent, patient & persevering mind,--a young man of twenty, or one of two & twenty years of age, so qualified, will make a valuable Missionary in such countries as these.

In some parts of the Heathen world, more mechanics & agriculturists may be useful in promoting civilization; but to see, as we

but to us as we have had an opportunity of making observation actually upon Missionary ground, we are decidedly of the opinion that such persons, however pious they may be, will only incur great expense, without rendering any adequate services to the cause of Religion. Civilization is not being effected to any great extent, we think, by any direct attempt at accomplishing it by mere seculars, but indirectly by the example & recommendation of the teachers of religion. A Missionary will do more towards promoting civilization by a well cultivated garden; a neat house, with decent furniture; & with suitable & becoming clothing, one who is able to instruct those around him in how to make any articles of furniture & which may attract attention, than fifty artizans who might be sent for the express purpose of teaching the Heathen these arts.-- Nor let it be imagined that it lowers a Missionary in their eyes to know that he is able to work at any of the mechanical arts. It has the opposite effect. They are not able to appreciate his knowledge of the Classics, or what is called learning; but they can appreciate the talents of a man who can build a house or a boat better than they can. By such means a Missionary establishes in their views his superiority over them; this being done, they will better listen to his religious instructions, with more deference, & feel confidence in him as a Teacher.

Civilization has made, and is making rapid progress in those Islands; but it has ~~not~~ been effected by the influence of the Missionaries who possess themselves a knowledge of the useful arts, & have been able to teach them to others.

Could those be found who would sacrifice all future hopes of enriching themselves by their professional talents, & who are able to instruct their fellow creatures by conversation in the concerns of Eternity; who have hearts glowing with lively zeal for the honour of Christ, & dispositions to co-operate in making for meekness & humility with the Missionaries, whose office it is more immediately to instruct mankind in the truths of the Gospel, they might be useful on Missionary ground, both to the Missionaries themselves, & to the Natives. But having pursued their studies with a view to the emoluments which their professions promise, & being generally men of respectable connexions, & of a liberal education, there is great danger of their taking more upon them in the direction of Missionary affairs than those would approve whose work is fully spiritual.

The peace & prosperity of the Mission would be seriously risked by such a union. However, we strongly advise that all Missionaries should pay some attention to medicine & surgery, previously to their leaving their country;

This we think might be done while they are engaged in those preparatory studies which are deemed more essentially necessary.

A little attention paid to these subjects for a year or two would be a sufficient introduction:--a few books, and future experience would mature their knowledge. If medical men at the request of the Natives are sent out, we think they should not be connected in any way with the Mission, but be wholly dependent upon the support which may arise from their professional labours. We would make the same suggestion with regard to mechanics and lay men of all descriptions,

If requested by the Natives, let them find their support, then they will not but set a much higher value upon their services and talents than if their instructions in their respective lines were given gratis.-- We question the propriety of even sending school-masters as such, unless they possess talents for instructing their pupils in the things of Religion. Schools must, of course, be formed & superintended by the Mission; & when conducted on good principles promise essential advantages to the cause of Christianity.

But we feel persuaded that if they are not under the superintendence of Missionaries, little good will be done. Native assistants should be employed as soon as they can be obtained, but kept under the immediate direction of the Missionaries. We think it not advisable to take the Native children into a school; & feed, clothe, & board them for the sake of giving them instruction; except at the commencement of a new Mission, & then such only should receive instruction as promise to be of assistance to the Mission afterwards by being monitors or instructors in other schools.--To give instruction & support to a few youths of fourteen or fifteen years of age with this view, may be of service to the cause of religion; but to take young children indiscriminately is to incur vast expense without any adequate advantage to the Mission. All the children & even adults of the South Sea Islands have the advantages of school instruction daily, yet their (there) is not one school-master; no expense is incurred to the funds of our Missionary Society, excepting paper for printing school books:--& nowhere can education be more easily acquired, or the means of imparting it more efficient.

(End)

Having spent some time in the South Sea Islands (and we intend to pass another 12 months, at least, there) it may not be unacceptable to you to receive our views of the state of religion in those highly favored regions. You, however, no doubt, read the reports which have been made respecting the state of religion and of that Mission.-- & be assured that is far from those reports which have been made respecting the state of that Mission.

& be assured that, so far from the reports being exaggerated, much more might have been said respecting the state of that Mission. The work is indeed marvellous in our eyes, & excites in our hearts the most lively gratitude to that God whose Hand has been so rigorously displayed in it.--The inhabitants of those Islands were much sunken into the lowest possible state of moral degradation; but are now we hesitate not to say, & viewing them as a body, the most universally & consistently Christian of any people upon the face of the earth.-- The Sabbath is universally regarded.--the individual is scarcely known who does not attend public worship there three times on the Lord's Day, & several times in the week. The congregations are large, & are well behaved as any congregation we ever saw in England. Numerous churches are formed of pious (pious) persons; while multitudes more are waiting admission.

Full three-fourths of the people can be said to read & many write & cipher. Industry is every where apparent, & civilization has already made considerable progress. Towns are rising up comprised of houses built according to the European style, our furniture is imitated, while the people aim at the same modes of living & clothing. Crimes are very few, peace & happiness are everywhere apparent. The marriage is now held sacred, infanticide is wholly discontinued, & religion is the great business of life, while secular affairs, though not neglected, are held as secondary. All their food wanted for the Sabbath is cooked on the Saturday:--not a fire is lighted, not a house is seen moving upon the water, nor are any visits paid on the Lord's day. Never did the Gospel obtain a more complete & glorious triumph over ignorance, sensuality & superstition since the world began.--

Let this change afford you, Beloved Brethern, encouragement in all your labours of love, & all your exertions to evangelize the Heathen world. Your prospects in these Islands are indeed most highly encouraging, & that you may soon have to rejoice in their spiritual regeneration, & their conversion to Christ, is, Dear Friends, and dear fellow-laborers,

(Part of the page has been cut out here)

N.B. It will afford us great happiness to be favored with a letter from you. It may be forwarded the Secretary of the L.M.S., Missionary Rooms, Old Jewry, London, or should an opportunity occur, to us at the Rev. Mr. Marsden's, Paramatta, New South Wales--where we hope to be in about a year & a half from this time.

Sandwich Island Missions.

Rev. Daniel Tyerman, &

George Bennett, Esq.,

Deputation of the London Missionary Society,

Feb. 20, 1823.

Sandwich Island Missions.

Rev. Daniel Tyf^{er}man &
George Bennet, Esquire.

Deputation of the London
Missionary Society.

Feb. 20, 1823.

From the Sandwich Mission.

Extracts from the Journal of AUNA, during his voyage
to Hawaii. (Written in Tahitian, and
translated into English by Mr. Ellis.)

Saturday, May 11, 1822.

About noon we were off Ranai-- a boat went on shore with Raanui, and party. Our vessel sailed on towards Maui (Howee) During the afternoon I was occupied in teaching nine of those who sailed with us to read in the little Spelling Book, In the evening off the district of Lahaina in Moui, where Taumuarii Kaahumanu, and their attendants went on shore.

Lord's Day, the 12th.--About 11 o'clock in the forenoon we went on shore and were much pleased with the appearance of the place. We found Taumuarii and Kaahumanu, Teaumotu (bon) and a great many Chiefs and people, collected together, who welcomed us on shore. I asked Taumatu to whom an adjoining stone house belonged, and on his answering that it was his, proposed that we should have worship there, to which he answered: "Yes, let us go and pray there". He and his wife Kekuaiaia accompanied us, as did Raanui, Opiia and several others, till the house was full. I read a portion of the Tahitian Gospel by Matthew, and then engaged in prayer to Jehova to bless them with His salvation. After service we went and set down under the large tou trees. Teaumotu, his wife and many others collected around us. We taught their letters in the Hawaiian Spelling Book we had received from the Missionaries at Oahu. Teaumotu appeared much pleased. In the afternoon we again went into the place where we held our worship in the morning, and after reading in the scriptures I engaged in prayer to Jehova(h). Teaumotu and his wife were again present. In the evening we held our family worship, and were joined by Teaumotu, his wife and several others. At night we slept under the large tow trees that grew on the beach.

Monday, 13th.-- In the morning many of the people and some of the chiefs joined us in our family worship. When it was over I was employed at least two hours in teaching them their letters &c. The Chiefs of the land brought a present to Kaahumana, consisting of great quantities of potatoes, poetaro, and of baked dogs. I was afterwards taken with a shivering, which was followed by a fever, and confined me to my bed through the day, and prevented having family worship in the evening.

Tuesday, 14th.-- Towards the middle of the day I felt better-- walked out and looked over the district, which is well walesed, and contains a good many houses, plenty of breadfruit trees and some plantains and bananas. The people brought a large present of food today to Taumuarii and Kaahumanu.

Page 313.

Wednesday, 15th.--We were not joined this morning by any of the people in our family worship, though several of them sat and looked on. The Chiefs and people of Morotai brought a present of food today to the King of ~~★~~Tauwai (Atooi) and Kaahumanu, consisting of 54 bundles of native cloth, 42 live dogs, and 20 large calabashes of poe, a sort of paste made of taro.

17th

Friday, 16th.-- The people busy in distributing their food and cloth. Another large present consisting of 34 baked dogs and 28 calabashes of poe, with a proportion of cloth. Wrote several letters to friends in the Society Islands, and ~~p~~ forwarded them to Mr. Ellis to take to Hushine. In the afternoon we went on board and proceeded to the windward side of Maui, to set sail from thence ~~f~~ for Hawaii.

Lord's Day, 18th.--Early in the morning we set sail for Hawaii. Our vessel was very much crowded and many were sick, so that we could not have public worship today. Several joined us in our family prayers.

Monday, 20th.--This day in the morning we landed at Hawaii in the bay of Tamaihai, viewed here very early in the morning;

Thursday, 23rd.--This day a number of dancers arrived here very early in the morning, and we have had nothing but playing on the calabashes, and dancing all day long. Some joined us in our family worship, but not many. They appeared too much taken up with the dancing, &c.

Lord's Day, 26th.--The captain of one of the ships having lost his watch, applied to Kaahumanu, and it was found that it had been stolen from the ship. Kaahumanu had one of her men put in irons on suspicion, for the man that was in charge, and sent all the rest to search for it. We had public worship, but it was amidst much confusion, for the man that was in irons made a great noise and those that were searching for the watch made almost as much. About noon it was brought back, having been sold by the man who stole it to some of the residents at the place. The man who had been confined by the Captain was released, and the watch was returned to the Captain who had lost it; We set sail immediately afterwards and proceeded to ~~★~~ Tehara. A chief woman of the name of Runia brought a present of fish and sweet potatoes for Taumuarai and Kaahumanu.

anchor

Thursday, 28th. About noon came to anchor off the large district of Hilo (Abeolo). In the afternoon we went on shore at a place called Kihukumanu, by the side of a very large and rapid stream of water. The place appeared well covered with trees and there was a great deal of taro under cultivation. The houses were thick, and the people very many. The large number of anac (mullet) for Kaahumanu. We went into a little house belonging to Behosiho and held our family worship--joined by a few of the people. There was much dancing and song, singing the hula till midnight.

Thursday, 30th.-- We remained at Peehanua and Vairutu. The people were very glad to see us. One of the Chiefs of the land here kindly gave me some plaintain-leaves, for which he had to swim across the river, and afterwards assisted me in putting up a temporary dwelling. I conversed with them as opportunity offered concerning the salvation of their souls, and many of them said, what I told them was very good, and that as soon as the King turned to the Religion of Christ, they should be very glad to follow him.

Saturday, June 1st.--The chiefs were employed in putting up a large temporary dwelling-house for their visitors. I was alone among them most of the day, telling them of the great things God had done for the people of the Society Islands, in sending them the Gospel, with which they seemed interested. The Chiefs of the land brought their present to Kaahumanu, of 18 hogs, 86 dogs, some good fowls, some fish, and great quantities of poe.

Lord's Day, June 2d.---In the morning some few attended our family worship. A chief belonging to Kaahumanu came to me to cook the some arrow-root after the Tahitian manner, which I did. Afterwards we had public worship in the house of Opia, who, with her husband, and attendants as well as several others, attended and appeared much interested. So much was the confusion with the companies of dancers the playing of the hula, the singing, &c. and the people bringing presents, that we could only have public worship once to-day. In the afternoon we went inland to a native retired place under some shady trees, where we undisturbedly worshipped Jehova. The dancing continued until very late at night.

Monday, June 3d.---The people of the land, this day brought presents to Taumamii and Kaahumanu, consisting of 12 baked hogs, 60 dogs, 590 pieces of native cloth, 35 large calabashes of poe (poe) and two large canoes. There was enough hustle and confusion, and vast multitudes of people. I endeavored to talk with any I could find disengaged.

Tuesday, June 4th.---Kaahumanu having commanded some of her people, the idol of Tamehameha, Taraipahoa, he was brought today with 9 others, smaller idols, and publicly burnt. My host greatly rejoiced in seeing them committed to the flames. Tapo was another name of the great idol of Tamehameha.--Kaahumanu gave us 8 pieces of cloth.

Wednesday, June 12th.---Having been at sea sometime, since Sabbath Day, we came to anchor this afternoon off Tapua on the east side of the Island. The Chiefs brought presents of food and fish, principally Abocores, for Taumamii and Kaahumanu.

Lord's Day, June 16th.--We arrived at Kaiarua, the residence of Kuakini (John Adams). In the afternoon we went on shore after we had had our public worship on board the ship. Totela-e, a Tahitian, Kuakine, the governor, and several others joined us in our family worship in the evening.

Wednesday, June 19th/---The chiefs brought a present to-day of 222 fish, 20 dogs, 20 pieces of cloth, and 3 calabashes of poe. There was afterwards a hura, by the people of Kuakine. Thirty-three men beat time on sticks.

Page 313, - Page 314.

Twenty-six dancers, and five large drums. I was employed in making some Monai (scented oil) and conversing with the people who collected around me.

Thursday, June 20th.---Today the chiefs and people of Tona brought presents to Taumariri, consisting of baked dogs, 400; cloth, mats, and other kinds of property 4000. The feasting continued with great confusion this day. There was a dance of 41, who danced in four lines, behind whom sat 31 musicians beating the sticks and behind them were 4 large drums. The people all drank a good deal of intoxicating liquor, made of the juice of the sugar-cane. They frequently brought us some and wished us to partake with them, but we always refused, and told them we used formerly to be as fond of it as they were, but now, we knew it to be a bad thing to drink intoxicating liquors, and wished not to drink it. We also endeavored to dissuade them from drinking it, but in vain.

Friday, June 21st.---This day Kuakine, the governor, made a present to his visitors, consisting of 622 dogs, a canoe, 56 calabashes of poi, and 3 feathered cloaks. There was afterwards a great dance, nearly the same as yesterday, and very much confusion.

Lord's Day, June 23rd.---A relation of Koshumanu joined us this morning in our family worship, after which we had some pleasing conversation with him. The chiefs were all gone to sport in the surf. At noon they returned. We afterwards had public worship in one of Kuahinie's houses. I read a chapter in one of the gospels, an engaged in prayer. Aore, Kuakina, and several others attended. Kuakini and a considerable number also attended our family worship in the evening, and spent a considerable time with us in conversation.

Monday, June 24th.---In the morning Micromeai, a man belonging to Koshumanu was sent aboard one of the vessels to fetch 8 of the idols that had been brought from the other side of the Island, and were intended to be brought to Oahu, to the King. The reason they were sent for was, the man who had been left on board to take care of the goods was taken ill, in the night and brought on shore. The chiefs immediately said it was the spirits of the idols that were going to kill him. "Let us send for them and burn them". In the afternoon we returned with Teraipohoa, Tetorimetu Paparahoamau, "atuahia, Kaunamua, Maiora, and Akua-hana, who were all consumed in the fire, at which I greatly rejoiced.

Wednesday, June the 26th. Early this morning Kuakini's men who had been sent for the gods, returned. The chief then ordered his people to make a large fire, and then set to work himself and with his people assisting him, burnt one hundred and two idols. I thought of which I had witnessed at Tahiti, and Moorea, when the idols there were burnt, particularly the idols burnt at Pape-tia, by Paitu, and with my heart praised Jehova, the true God, that I had witnessed these people following our example. Taumori and Koshumanu talked with me a good deal this day about our burning the idols at Tahiti, and seeded that day had burnt theirs, that they said they were not ~~at~~ all consumed, as the people had hid many of them in the rocks.

Page 314-- (7)

Thursday, June 27, 1822.--To-day all were busy in preparing for our departure; there was also a great dance to-day by 38 men from a neighboring district. Several of the people attended our family worship both morning and evening.

Friday the 28th.-- We all went aboard the boats, canoes and vessels. Teoua, the wife of Kuakini, came off to take leave of Aune-vahini. She brought with her a small present of blue cloth. We presented her with a pearl fish-hook, as a token of our affection, and she returned to the shore. We soon put to sea and set sail for Maui.

Tuesday, July 2nd.--Having touched at several places on Hawaii, we came to an anchor at Kahaine. We went on shore a little while, and returned to the ship and set sail for Oahu, where we arrived the next day.

Journal of AUNA,

April 2, 1823.

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C O P Y 314.

of a letter from Mr. Oliphant, and American gentleman at Canton, to Mr. Bingham, Missionary at the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by a donation for the Mission from the writer, estimated to be about 300 dollars.

Canton, January 21, 1822.

Rev. Hiram Bingham,

Dear Sir:--

An opportunity (the ship Tartar, Capt. Bailey) offering for the Sandwich Islands, I avail myself of it to send you some articles which I hope may be serviceable to your society, and grateful, as a token of Christian remembrance & affection.--- If they in any degree administer to your comfort or convenience, the privilege of dispensing it, is one for which I cannot be sufficiently thankful.---Who that has tasted the Saviour's love but must wish to express it--and to whom shall he express it if not to those who have renounced their homes, that they may labour for the good of their fellow men, to bring them from the wretchedness & deprecation of their darkness, to that Saviour & the blessings of His Grace. -- May you, Dear Sir, and your fellow labourers be strengthened for, & thru, and blessed in your work.-- Separated for a while from the same Happy Country from which you came out, and tarrying in the midst of Heathenish darkness & superstition, I often think upon you, labouring that the moral desert around you may bloom & blossom as the Rose--I can see and sympathize in the pain and grief you experience in beholding the strong hold of sin & Satan upon the Hearts of the children of Men, and their deafness to His Voice, and deadness in unbelief--for I see and feel it in all that is around me. But I cannot pay as you can for it is your privilege to labour and to see it (I trust) removed--And May the same Spirit which inclined your Hearts to engage in this work of love, and so wonderfully prepared the way for you--turn the Hearts of the Ruler of these people, that the light of that Revelation which has caused his servants now to seek and make ready for them, may shine upon them.---As yet it is Hoping against Hope--Ruler & ruled are set in opposition to that Beloved Redeemer, and His cause & Name. But it cannot long be so. He that hath begun the great work will carry it on. His word is ready and it shall have course and be glorified.-- May your hearts be animated with pregnant thoughts of an ~~prayers~~ ^{prayer} for CHINA; How important may your labours be in regard to it, perhaps more so than you think--for those for whom you are more immediately engaged-- For if the sound of Otahiite turning from Dumb Mobs to serve the living God, was the means of casting to the ground those of ~~Whyt~~ ^{Whit}--may we not hope that the same word shall pass from island to island till the brightness of their light shall illumine the Darkness of China's long continued night--Mysterious is that Providence which has so long permitted her millions to be excluded from communion with the Nations of the Earth. But "First" in his own imagination perhaps it is nicely (wisely) ordered that he shall be "last" to belong to that Kingdom which is indeed everlasting.

of whose increase and Peace there shall be no end. "When Jesus and not Tea, shall be her choice plant, to sweeten and correct the bitter waters of her oppressed and benighted Race."

I have nothing new of an interesting nature to communicate for this quarter.

My Pamphlets from America are not probably so late as those you will receive by Direct opportunities. Dr. Morrison has left here with the English Company, there being at present a misunderstanding between them and China.--It is doubtful how the matter will terminate.

Reasoning like commercial men, for interest's rate we think it may be settled. But there is one who sitteth upon the whirlwind, and directeth all storms, who sees not with our shortsightedness--and when it is considered who has been by the instrumentality of the Company in the Eastern world, it is the Christian's privilege to view them with other than commercial eyes.--This affair may or may not be settled for this time, but in taking leave of Dr. Morrison I could not repress the thought "perhaps this Servant's work is done. He has mastered the language and translated and made ready the Bible, and now he can do no more. I would not offer the oppressed Gospel by War; but its instrumentality one can doubt.--And when we see what is done by saving Power and Dominion to this Co.--in India it must be the other eyes than those of Faith looking for all things to work the good of Zion which can view them merely as a company of traders in regard to China, in their present attitude without interest. Dr. Morrison wrote you before he left by an opportunity to S. America (not then knowing of the present) and sent you some Pamphlets. I forward the latest numbers of the Gleaner and could wish I had something more interesting.--You have probably heard of the Mission to the Orages. I enclose a letter from a member of the 2d family to her friend of Baltimore, and which has been sent me for perusal. How little did the writer of it think where it would travel. May the Spirit which breathes in it animate the Hearts of all, and may it respect you and yours. I bid you farewell--Praying with the spiritual Brown that, as you have been called to labour for our Common Lord, in the Isles of the Ocean, "You may forever stand on the Rock of Ages, on the sure bottom of Divine purposes, and promises; and that with you may the Ocean of Redeeming Love, protect, wash, and fructify all your powers.

While you Inhabit Time, that almost Invincible Island thrown up in the Ocean of Eternal Duration, May Eternal things be your Prospect, your Refreshment, your all in all."

(Signed)

O.

Letter of Mr. Oliphant.
Canton, China.

April 2, 1823.

Mr. Hiram Bingham,

Missionary to the

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Middletown, July 12, 1823

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 30th June came duly to hand--In reply to your inquiry respecting the Sandwich Islands Mission shall be pleased to communicate such general facts as I had an opportunity of ascertaining in a residence there of 46 days. The mission family are located as comfortably as could possibly be expected under existing circumstances, they have undoubtedly many privations and personal inconveniences to contend with but the pain arising from such a situation is in a great measure obviated by the very cheerful manner in which they submit to their privations, & it gives me great pleasure to hear testimony to the unvaried diligence and tact with which they pursue their arduous duties, & I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing the very high opinions I formed of Mrs. Bingham's character & of her capability to be useful to the Mission. I frequently visited her when occupied in her school with the view of seeing what progress was made by her pupils, & was much gratified in observing the improvement made by the scholars, the happy manner in which she conveyed her instruction & the consequent respect entertained for her.

The inhabitants of these Islands appears to be a kind & inoffensive people & better than could be expected considering that they are without religion or the moral restraints of civilized life although many of the vices of that state have been unhappily introduced among them & I think it a debt we owe them to introduce the arts & moral restraints of civilization & thereby secure to them the sovereignty of their territory when it rises into that importance which their situation & location advantages will in time give them, & I am fully persuaded that it can only be done through the medium of Christianity & I do fully believe that this desirable object will be accomplished (under God's helping) by the efforts now making for that purpose. The work undoubtedly will require considerable time although when I look at the present state of the society I can as I am inclined to think it will not be as long as would at first be supposed. I became well acquainted with Mr. ? & Mr. ? also Mr. Ellis one of the Missionaries from Tahiti the 2 former gentlemen sent out by the London Mission Society are highly respectable and intelligent, & I consider that Mr. Ellis has been very serviceable to the Mission. From these gentlemen I received a particular & highly interesting account of the state of those islands, & I need only mention that the institution of marriage is fully established & rigidly observed. the crime of infanticide now unknown. written laws established & promulgated through the medium of the press which guarantee the security of persons & property & now none of these exist at present at the Sandwich Islands, but I confidently believe that the period is not very distant that will find them in possession of those changes through the medium of Missionary exertions.

I heard Mr. Bingham make his first prayer in the language of the country . I was much gratified to perceive the impression it made on his numerous audience of natives. Mr. Ellis preached very often in the native language & apparently with happy effect . he had it contemplation to join the mission with his family . should he do so he will be a great acquisition to them . his perfect knowledge of the language talents & happy manner of preaching will be highly useful--I have thus presented to you Sir a General view of the Mission as it appeared to me--it will & must be productive of the happiest effects in spreading God's word & benefiting our fellow men.

I am Sir with great respect Your obt Servt

Henry S. DeKoven

To T. Everts Esq
Boston

(No back to this letter)

(End of first volume)

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Letter of Mr. Oliphant.
Canton, China.

April 2, 1823.

Mr. Hiram Bingham,

Missionary to the

SANDWICH ISLANDS.